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Port Betterment Outlined; Anti-Fascists to Be Freed; Vinson's Wage Powers Hit

The World's Day—January 28, 1944

Boston: Chamber Head Tells of Plans for Port

Plans for improving the Port of Boston by widening and deepening channels and extending airport facilities were described to the Mayors Club of Massachusetts today by Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. [Page 2.]

Accounts of the atrocities committed upon Allied prisoners by the Japanese, just released by the Army and Navy, definitely spurred War Bond buying today, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee reported. Downtown banks reported bond purchases by grim-faced buyers carrying folded newspapers indicating that the story had been read.

Twelve major Massachusetts State Department officials and 39 minor office holders will come to the end of their present terms on Monday, presenting to Governor Saltonstall one of his major appointment tasks of his administration. [Page 2.]

A final judgment, by agreement, was handed down by Judge Arthur D. Healey in Federal Court today enjoining Hervey E. Tichon of Fairhaven from selling frozen fish above OPA ceiling prices.

Ration point values of all major canned vegetables will be reduced, and those of some fruits increased, effective Jan. 30, the OPA announced today. [Page 2.]

American Legion Commander Warren H. Atherton arrives in Boston this evening to attend tomorrow's all-day meetings of the Department of Massachusetts. A banquet in his honor will be held at the Statler Hotel tomorrow night.

In Europe: French Vote to Free Anti-Fascists

The French Committee of National Liberation will free all Italian anti-Fascists interned in North Africa, under a vote passed by the Committee, Radio France announces.

The Bulgarian Government has ordered evacuation of four cities because of "air raid dangers," a Hungarian wireless dispatch discloses, naming the cities as Plovdiv, on the Maritza River; Burgas, on the Black Sea; Ruse, on the Danube, and Pleven, between Sofia and Bucharest. Sofia has already been reported evacuated of all except essential personnel.

Arrest of the Japanese military attaché in Bucharest on a charge of carrying on illicit radio communication with Moscow, with whom Rumania is at war, is reported from the Rumanian capital.

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative, has arrived in Jerusalem from the Far East and gone to Amman to visit Amir Abdullah Ibn Hussein of Transjordania.

Lloyd's of London, famous association of underwriters specializing in maritime insurance, may soon be opened for the first time to persons in the Dominions, the London Daily Sketch reports.

American military police in London are now resplendent in a new blackout outfit, including white-painted plastic helmet, white web Sam Browne belt, white gloves and white leggings, all worn over an olive-drab uniform.

Germans face the prospect of living in standardized barrack-like dwellings after the war, as shelter is provided to make up for 12,000,000 homes estimated destroyed in the devastation of 23 German cities, the Journal de Geneve predicts.

Washington: Vinson Railway Wage Powers Hit

A bill sharply curtailing Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson's powers over wartime wages of railway labor was approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Growing out of the recent dispute over rail wages, the bill seeks to leave all rail labor disputes to the Railway Labor Act.

Congressional conferees on the tax bill agreed to repeal the "second windfall" provision of the pay-as-you-go tax law. It had essayed to collect additional taxes from war-swollen incomes by levying on the excess over a "normal" year's earnings, as measured by 1938, 1939, or 1940 income, plus $20,000.

Arthur G. Eaton of Springfield, Mass., was named head of the government division of the War Production Board, succeeding Maury Maverick, who recently became director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Mr. Eaton, who steps up from a WPB subdivision post, had been director of purchasing for Dodge Brothers, automobile manufacturers. Harcourt Amory of Boston was appointed WPB deputy vice-chairman in charge of field operations. He had been connected with a firm of investment brokers.

National: 286th Liberty Launched in Baltimore

The name of a native Latvian, Morris Hillquit, who became a prominent lawyer and labor leader in the United States, was commemorated with the launching of the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard's 286th Liberty Ship at Baltimore.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1 in Column 8.

More Democracy for Soviet?

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—A change in the structure of the Soviet Union which would give the 16 individual Soviet Republics a greater voice in the handling of foreign affairs has been discussed at a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, it was disclosed last night.

The Committee, of which Premier Stalin is Secretary General, met in Moscow a few days ago, an announcement said, and decided to place the question on the agenda at the forthcoming session of the Supreme Soviet, or Russian Parliament.

More than 2,000 delegates to the Supreme Soviet—clad in the traditional garb of the regions they represent—already have arrived in Moscow for the session, which usually is held in the Great Council Chamber of the Kremlin.

The Central Committee also announced it had adopted the "Internationale" as the hymn of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The "Internationale" recently was displaced as the national anthem by a new composition.

Shoe Stamp Price Boost Brings Complaint to OPA

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—M. J. Leumas, district shoe-rationing officer of the Office of Price Administration, reported this telephone call from an irate female citizen:

"A woman in my neighborhood is selling loose shoe stamps above the ceiling price. I have never paid over 50 cents for a loose stamp, and this woman I am telling you about is selling them for three dollars."

OPA agents are looking into it.

$100,000 Manuscript

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The hand-written manuscript of Thomas Mann's lecture, "The Coming Victory of Democracy," today was presented to the New York Public Library by an anonymous person who obtained it through the purchase of $100,000 in War Bonds. The War Finance Committee for New York announced the gift.

Waste Paper Collections

Everett, Woburn—Sunday.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

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N.E. Declared Getting Beef Of Low Grade

Area is called dumping ground for inferior supplies while other areas are receiving the best.

Charges that the New England market has become the dumping ground for low-grade beef supplies, while consumers in many other areas were able to avail themselves of substantial supplies of heavy steer beef, were made in Chicago today by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association.

In the Stockyard City to attend food conferences of the National Retail Grocers Secretaries Association—which has under consideration numerous postwar problems as they affect the grocery trade—Mr. McCabe has had abundant opportunity to obtain an excellent view of the national food picture.

It is his firm opinion, he said in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor, that consumers generally will be well fed during 1944.

Substantial Supplies

Although the Office of Price Administration only yesterday announced new rises in ration point values for most varieties of beef, veal, and lamb for the month of February—due, it was stated, "to a decline in meat supplies"—Mr. McCabe emphatically stated that he found "substantial supplies of heavy steer beef available to consumers in many areas of the country."

But, he added, "it is evident that the New England market has become the dumping ground for low-grade beef supplies."

Regarding pork—which, except for the choicer cuts, will remain at the same point value during February as obtained in January—Mr. McCabe stated that "storage stocks of pork supplies continue to be the major problem of the processing packers. In some areas," he said, "the disposition of these supplies has presented a real problem to the wholesale distributor."

Pork Output

Corroborating this statement, the American Meat Institute of Chicago reported that the nation's meat packing plants continue to pile up new records in pork production. During the current month—January—the output was expected to exceed a billion pounds.

The tremendous volume in pork output, the Institute's report continues, is shown in the 1,050,000,000 pounds produced under Fed-

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Allied Forces 21 Miles From Rome; RAF Bombers Again Batter Berlin; U.S. Rebukes Spain by Holding Up Oil

Franco deal with Nazis involving $40,000,000 credit is believed direct cause of ban.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Spain is not going to get its regular monthly allotment of oil from the Caribbean Area in February. Suspension of these oil shipments by the United States Government is the most drastic move yet made by Washington to indicate its dissatisfaction with Spain's war policy, which while technically one of neutrality has been all too pro-Axis in flavor.

These oil shipments, small in total, are of the utmost importance to Spain's economy. They are never allowed to amount to more than a month's reserve and State Department observers are constantly checking its use in Spain, both to see that no excess reserve is accumulated and also that this oil does not find its way to Nazi hands.

Only last Saturday the State Department on its radio program "The State Department Speaks" announced it was satisfied that the oil going to Spain was not getting into enemy hands. Therefore the only reasonable explanation for today's decision to suspend next month's oil shipments is that the United States is showing its displeasure with Spanish foreign policy.

The Immediate Cause

The Spanish move that apparently aroused America to take this action was the recent negotiation between Germany and Spain by which Berlin got a 400,000,000 pesetas credit from Madrid. This is the equivalent of about $40,000,000.

With this credit, explained as a partial settlement of Spain's civil war debt to Germany, the Nazis can now buy vitally needed strategic materials.

It was natural then that the United States, which saw Berlin win an economic victory in Spain, should let Madrid feel its disapproval. The State Department's recent broadcast also made it quite clear that the United States shipped oil to Spain only because by so doing it could outbargain the Nazis for products both countries want. Having been outbid now by

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Associated Press via Signal Corps Radio

March of German Prisoners

An American soldier leads a group of German prisoners through Anzio, Italy, after capture of that town by Rangers during successful landing operations on the shore south of Rome.

Leningrad celebration marks release from Nazi siege as armies take key towns.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied forces were within 21 miles of Rome as General Clark's landing party at Nettuno Beach fanned out from their beachhead. German resistance grew more and more determined, but the strength of the air support, which downed 50 German planes in 24 hours, placed Marshal Kesselring's men at a continual disadvantage.

The Nettuno beachhead was announced to be five miles deep at all points, while the left wing had pushed 12 miles to the north of the landing point at Anzio. Until more complete details are issued regarding events around Nettuno, it is impossible to determine precisely what plan the Fifth Army is following, except that General Clark appears to be establishing his main line parallel with the coast, thereby extending the beachhead to increase facilities for landing fresh troops and supplies.

Besides the air support, naval units under the American commander, Admiral Frank J. Lowry, have been attacking enemy supply lines from the coast, venturing close into the Gulf of Gaeta, 50 odd miles to the east, where the Appian Way comes under point-blank range.

Meanwhile, unification of the air forces in the Mediterranean field by amalgamating the Northwest Africa squadrons, British units based on Malta and the Middle East, and the American 12th and 15th forces, all under General Eaker, will increase the effectiveness of the air strategy in this field.

In the West, four-engined Lancasters of the RAF again inflicted a heavy night attack on Berlin, dropping an estimated 1,500 tons of explosives at a somewhat heavy loss of 35 bombers. The attack, in which apparently hundreds of bombers concentrated their full power into half an hour's destructive attack, was accompanied by a smaller attack on Germany's North Sea base of Helgoland. It was followed by a raid of heavy American bombers on Northern France and the so-called Atlantic Wall generally.

In Russia, extraordinary scenes of rejoicing followed the complete liberation of Leningrad, which is now separated from Moscow by only 30 miles of German-held railroad. The previous day Tosno, 30 miles below Leningrad on the railroad, was recaptured, and today Red Army units were reported fighting in the streets of Lyuban and Chudovo, last two German strongholds on the line.

Some 70 miles to the southwest, General Meretskov was pushing on to another railway, the north-south line to Vitebsk. Neither heavy thaws nor snows appear able to stop the Russian advance in this theater.

In the Pacific, United States airmen continued their steady series of attacks against Japanese bases in the Marshalls, and also against the Admiralty Islands, just above Eastern New Guinea, which are one of the main feeder points for the base at Rabaul.

Italy:

British Repulse German Attack

The German Tenth Army, backed by planes, struck with fury at the Allies' Nettuno beachhead but was repulsed by British forces in a battle near Carroceto, on the Via Anziate 10 miles north of Anzio and 21 miles south of Rome, Allied headquarters announced.

At the same time, the Germans suffered their greatest air defeat of the Italian campaign, losing at least 50 planes in 24 hours in sky

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Japanese Torture Heroes of Bataan; Many British Succumb to Brutality

Eyewitness report by Army and Navy officers is released.

Hull assails cruelty of foe—Report held up to spare relatives.

Eden tells Commons of cruelties perpetrated on war prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A pent-up story of atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese Army on the captured heroes of Bataan and Corregidor was released by the United States Government today in detail.

A joint report by the Army and Navy broke at last the rigid censorship maintained by the High Command on the almost unbelievable reports that came out of the Pacific, to tell what happened to the men whose valor slowed and delayed the tide of Japanese conquest.

Compiled from the sworn statements of officers who survived the starvation and torture and escaped, it catalogued the infamy of a brutal enemy, and wrote in shocking terms the code of the Japanese warrior—to subject 36,000 gallant soldiers to deliberate starvation, to shoot in cold blood the thirsty who seek water, to watch sick men writhe and deny them medicine, to horsewhip those who help fallen comrades, to beat men with two-by-fours, to behead those who try to escape, and to bury tortured men alive.

Personal Observation

The three who lived to return and tell of the agony they endured were Commander Melvyn H. McCoy, U. S. N., of Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. Col. S. M. Mellnik, Coast

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Commenting on the tragic story of Japanese mistreatment of American and Philippine prisoners after the surrender of Bataan and Corregidor, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today said it would be necessary to assemble "all the demons available from anywhere and combine their fiendishness to describe the conduct of those who inflicted these unthinkable tortures."

His remarks indicated that this Government had about given up expecting any responses to its frequent protests against Nipponese cruelty to prisonsrs and interned civilians. They did not suggest, however, that the United States Government would not continue in every way possible to ease conditions for those prisoners or provide for their repatriation. We shall persist in our righteous undertaking, Mr. Hull said, regardless of the chances of success.

Mr. Hull disclosed that while the American Government had been able to persuade Tokyo to receive some food shipments for American war prisoners, there was no way of knowing what hap-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that thousands of British troops had succumbed as prisoners of the Japanese after being compelled to live "under tropical jungle conditions without adequate shelter, clothing, food, or medical attention."

Britain, he warned, will not forget in time to come Japan's misdeeds in this respect.

Mr. Eden's statement came in the wake of a United States Army disclosure in Washington that the Japanese had tortured, starved, and wantonly murdered many of the 36,000 American and Filipino soldiers captured at Bataan and Corregidor.

The Foreign Secretary charged that Japanese authorities had dictated postcards and letters received from prisoners giving the impression they were in good health and well treated.

"The information which has just reached the Government no longer leaves any room for doubt that the true state of affairs is a different one so far as the great majority of prisoners in Japanese hands are concerned," Mr. Eden said.

Warning to Japan

Then solemnly he voiced this warning: "Let the Japanese Government reflect that in time to come the record of their military authorities in this war will not be forgotten."

Pointing out that the Japanese Government had refused permission for neutral inspection of their prison camps, Mr. Eden said: "For some time past information has

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War Contracts Termination Up to Congress in New Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Even as the war moves toward its climactic stages Congress prepares to tackle that most vital and complicated postwar problem—war contract termination.

The draft of a bill drawn by Senator James E. Murphy (D) of Montana, chairman of the subcommittee on contract termination of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, released this afternoon provides in detail for settlement of claims arising from terminated contracts, sets up a director and a board to supervise and outline procedure, and aims to settle quickly and equitably all war contracts in a manner that will give contractors adequate finances to tide over the conversion period.

Although the Office of War Information recently warned against usage of such terms as cut-backs, contract cancellations, and other terms, which might indicate that the war needs of this country were decreasing, this in no way puts an official damper on increased discussion and planning by Congress, business, and labor or a setup that will most easily shift American industrial production from war to peace.

Congress Responsible

The draft of Senator Murray's bill which is being circulated among war contracting industrialists with the aim of getting their fullest criticism, emphasizes congressional responsibility for controlling war contract termination.

It is the duty of Congress, Senator Murray has said, to lay out the reconversion program. And his bill aims to put supervision of war contract termination completely under congressional supervision.

The main points in the bill provide:

1. For a Director of Contract Termination Settlement whose job it is to co-ordinate the operations of all Government contracting agencies.

2. For co-operation between contracting agencies and the general accounting office, the contracting agencies to have power to negotiate final settlements with the accounting office examining such settlements for fraud, and other conditions.

3. For the establishment of a Contract Settlement Board to advise and consult with the Director.

4. For quarterly reports to Congress on the status of contract terminations, final settlements.

5. For adequate financial aid to business concerns with terminated contracts through partial payments and loans.

6. For all possible assistance to individual concerns facing contract termination, such as advice on its imminence.

7. For a settlement of claims

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Canada Drafts New Role in Postwar World; Parliament Gets Plan for Ministry Shifts

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 — Debate opened today in the Canadian Parliament on one of the most forward-looking legislative programs ever placed before the nation.

The Government plan, outlined yesterday at the opening session of the 1944 Parliament, includes a call for the creation of three new ministries to speed postwar reconstruction and rehabilitation from within, and a proposal for Canadian participation in establishment of an international organization as a means of bringing about a better order in world affairs.

The new ministries would provide a department of veterans' affairs to handle rehabilitation of service personnel and pensions. They would provide a department of reconstruction to promote planning for national development and postwar employment. They also would erect a department of social welfare to administer Federal activities in health and social insurance.

International Program

In the field of international relations, the program stresses the need of feeding the destitute peoples and rehabilitating the economy of devastated countries. A speedy recovery of nations which have borne the brunt of aggression is necessary to the recovery of world trade, the Government maintains, pointing out that Canada's share in relief will be done through mutual aid.

Consultations on the question of restoring trade through clearing the channels of trade in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter are now going on between the allied nations, and Parliament will be asked for endorsement of Canada's participation in collective security.

The domestic program is generally believed to represent the most concrete and practical steps in reconstruction and social security planning yet formulated in this country. Provision is also made for the rounding out of plans for the demobilization, rehabilitation, and re-establishment of those in the armed forces.

The creation of the three new ministries is taken as a clear indication of the seriousness with which postwar planning will be pursued and administered.

The new industrial development bank to be created, to aid enterprises through the period of conversion to peacetime activities, will carry on, it is believed, on much the same lines as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation administers the funds appropriated for a similar purpose in the United States. The transition process will be also aided by tax changes.

Social Security

Beyond the promise of family allowances the program of social security is less definite. The aims are pretty definitely stated but the progress that will be made with them and the working out of a comprehensive national scheme

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Bank Act Revision Expected in Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Jan. 28

The forecast of revision of the Bank Act and establishment of an industrial development bank, made in the speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament yesterday, indicates that the entire field of credit and monetary policy of the Government will come under extensive review of the House of Commons and Senate.

Revision of the Bank Act this session was a last-minute decision of the Government, it is understood, and probably the Ministry was influenced by the need to make the Bank Act—under which the chartered banks operate — fit in with the Bank of Canada Act and the legislation under which the industrial development bank will be set up.

General and Colonel Work in Relays To Pin Medals on Flier

A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Jan. 28 (AP)—Oliver R. Germann, of Moran, Wyo., who not so long ago worked as a farm hand, had seven separate decorations pinned on his tunic in a single day for bravery in the skies of Europe.

"We never before presented one man with so many decorations at one time," said Brig. Gen. Leon W. Johnson, himself winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The General and a Colonel, working in relays, presented the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, an Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters to Mr. Germann, a veteran of 17 missions as a Liberator tail gunner. One of his missions included the raid on Rumania's Ploesti oil fields, and another was a raid on Rome.

As a result of wounds he received the Purple Heart earlier.

The Silver Star citation said Mr. Germann, although wounded, shot down two attacking planes while operating in the Middle East.

He earned the other awards for courage and skill in shooting down attacking planes on the Ploesti raid.

Canned-Vegetable Points To Ease While Fruits Rise

Point values of all major canned vegetables will be reduced, and those of some fruits increased, effective Sunday, Jan. 30. But, reports that a "point holiday" for canned goods is imminent were denied today by Administrator Chester Bowles of the Washington Office of Price Administration.

"The rumors are without foundation," Mr. Bowles declared. "The truth is that our food needs are fully as great this year as last. The military demand is greater. Civilian purchasing power and demand are greater. The supply of processed food available for rationing is inadequate to meet uncontrolled demand," he added, stating that "the indications are that less processed food will be available for distribution to civilians this year than last."

Point value changes for processed foods for February are given below, with a brief explanation by the OPA as to why some of the changes were made.

Fruits

Applesauce—increased 4 points, new value 16 points. A short apple crop last year resulted in a small pack of applesauce, which is being consumed ahead of schedule. The supply is below that of last year. New supplies cannot be expected before November.

Cranberries and sauce, all types—decreased 4 points to a new value of 6 points. A highly seasonable product beyond the period of peak demand.

Fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, or mixed fruits—increased four points to new value of 24 points. Supply much tighter than in 1943. It has been moving faster than scheduled.

Grapefruit—decreased 14 points to new value of zero. Removal from rationing is due to the fact that additional supplies for civilians are not expected. Present distribution extremely spotty.

Vegetables

Asparagus—decreased two; new value 12 points. Supply fairly good, and new packing begins in April.

Beans, all dry varieties, including baked beans, pork and beans, kidney beans, soaked dry beans—except soy, lentils, and other items—decreased four points to new value of six points. Movement slower than scheduled. Supplies better than a year ago.

Beans, soy, all types—decreased two, and removed from rationing. Relatively new canned food and not nationally known. Supply not moving well.

Corn, vacuum packed — decreased three; new value 10 points.

Spinach—decreased two; new value six points. Larger fall pack; early pack starting in March.

Greens, leafy, except spinach—decreased two; new value four points. Reduced in line with spinach.

Changes in Point Values

Point values for the items in which changes were made are:

Canned and Bottled Fruits and Vegetables	Old Point Value	New Point Value	Change
Applesauce	12	16	+ 4
Apricots	24	20	+ 4
Cranberries and sauce, all types	10	6	— 4
Fruit cocktail, fruits for salad or mixed fruits	20	24	— 4
Grapefruit, all types	14	0	—14
Peaches	18	20	+ 2
Pears	16	20	+ 4
Plums or prunes, all kinds	10	8	— 2
Asparagus	14	12	— 2
Beans, all canned or bottled dry varieties, including baked beans, pork and beans, kidney beans, soaked dry beans, except soys, soaked dry peas, lentils	10	6	— 4
Beans, soy, all types	2	0	— 2
Beans, fresh, shelled, including black-eyed peas	8	6	— 2
Beets, including pickled	4	2	— 2
Corn, except vacuum-peked whole kernel, except corn on cob	10	8	— 2
Corn, vacuum packed, whole kernel	13	10	— 3
Greens, beet, collard, dandelion, kale, mustard, poke, and turnip	6	4	— 2
Mixed vegetables, over 20 per cent by weight of rationed vegetables	12	8	— 4
Mushrooms	18	0	—18
Peas, except soaked dry peas	12	8	— 4
Spinach	8	6	— 2
Tomatoes	10	8	— 2

Point Values on Spreads

Following are old and new point values per pound for one and two-pound containers of spreads:

Pure grape, 1-lb.	8	4	— 4
Pure grape, 2-lb.	14	6	— 8
Fig, plum 1-lb.	8	2	— 6
Fig, plum, 2-lb.	14	4	—10
All other, 1-lb.	8	8	none
All other, 2-lb.	14	12	— 2
Imitation jams, preserves or marmalades, except marmalades containing only citrus fruits, 1 lb.	8	8	none
2 lb.	14	12	— 2
Pure jellies, Grape, 1 lb.	4	4	none
Pure jellies, Grape, 2 lb.	7	6	— 1
Apple base jellies, 1 lb.	4	4	none
Apple base jellies, 2 lb.	7	6	— 1
Other pure jellies, including pure apple, 1 lb.	4	4	none
2 lb.	7	6	— 1
Imitation jellies, except bakers' jellies, 1 lb.	4	4	none
2 lb.	7	6	— 1
Marmalades, containing only citrus fruits	all point free		
Fruit butters 1 lb.	4	4	none
2 lb.	7	6	— 1
Bakers' jellies, containing no fruits or fruit juices 1 lb.	4	4	none
2 lb.	7	6	— 1

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New Star Shines, So to Speak, In Earth's Backyard

The faintest star yet known has just been discovered, and it is only 19 and a half light-years away. That, says Charles Federer of the Harvard Observatory, is "practically in our own backyard, astronomically speaking."

Dr. G. Van Biesbroeck of the McDonald Observatory, University of Texas, who discovered the new star, did so by comparing two photographic plates taken with his Observatory's 82-inch reflector. Announcing the discovery for the Harvard Observatory, which acts as clearing house for domestic astronomical studies, Mr. Federer indicates it is particularly important to astronomers in establishing a borderline between planets and stars, and increasing the known range of the stars' brightness.

It is the brighter stars which are usually closer to the earth, but this new star is only about one-fifteenth as bright as the faintest star known before. Notwithstanding star mileage in terms of 6,000,000,000,000 to the year, the new acquaintance is remarkably near—for a star.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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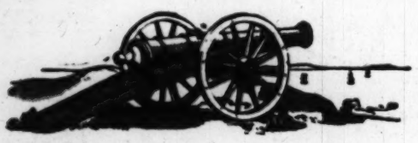

BUNKER HILL'S BIG BERTHA

The cannon of the American Revolution was once a formidable weapon, but how helpless it would be against today's tank busters and long-range guns. Fire insurance coverage can become obsolete, with changing times, too. The war has increased values and magnified risks. Before you re-insure, be sure to investigate Quincy Mutual. For more than 92 years this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, and has always passed on savings as high as 20% to policyholders. All policies now issued are non-assessable, and there are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Quincy, Massachusetts
SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

Draft a Drain On Fire And Police Forces

By Leaviti F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One hundred major American cities, including Boston, face loss of more than one-third of their police and fire department personnel through the operation of Selective Service, with resulting decreased protection for its citizens, Mayor Tobin revealed today after a wide telegraphic survey made throughout the nation.

On the other hand, Mayor Tobin said that at present Boston was holding its own among the leading cities in efficiently maintaining municipal services. But he warned that the city faces a real manpower shortage, such as is causing serious conditions in some cities in manning of fire, police and sanitary services if selective service continues to draw men from various municipal jobs.

At the recent Mayors Conference held in Chicago, Mayor Tobin proposed that a committee of Mayors meet with National Selective Service officials to devise some plan for relief in the situation.

Telegrams from such cities as Los Angeles, Houston, and New York, for example, showed that all departments were undermanned. Los Angeles, with an authorized strength of 1,500 for its fire-fighting forces, has not been able to fill 180 vacancies, and the Civil Service list is exhausted.

In Houston, the Mayor stated, they have been unable to recruit fire department replacements for over a year, and there is a serious shortage in that department. New York's firefighting department, with a total strength of 10,374 in 1941, has a reduction now of 11 per cent, and the available manpower supply has about disappeared in that city.

"In Boston, it would require a minimum of 906 men to cover all companies. Of an authorized strength of 1,100 men, the roll call is 940; 88 of this 940 have their retirement papers pending, and 372 additional men are eligible for the draft."

The police departments of the various large cities also are far below the number of men required to efficiently carry out the duties of the department, the Mayor continued. In Milwaukee, for example, there are 90 vacancies in the uniformed police service, against minimum personnel requirements of 1,012. In the opinion of the chief of police of that city it will not be possible to fill vacancies in 1944.

Other cities, including South Bend, Ind., also are faced with a critical manpower shortage in both their fire and police departments.

"The deficiency in manpower available in our sanitation services is one that I know," Mayor Tobin said, "must likewise disturb the great majority of us.

"New York City is having considerable difficulty in filling its routine vacancies, to say nothing of obtaining military substitutes. In certain sections of the city, daily collections have been changed to three collections a week, to get the necessary work done with the force available."

Mayor Tobin's survey further showed that such a large city as Baltimore has been forced to use women to clean the streets. This has proved quite satisfactory, according to Baltimore sanitary officials.

From the Mayor in Louisville, Kentucky, in answer to the Mayor's telegram-survey, came the word that Selective Service has taken many of its water service workers and garbage handlers and that the garbage situation in that city is "deplorable."

"With a substandard of operating efficiency," Mayor Tobin asserted, "it does not require much strain upon the imagination to consider the consequences of such a condition upon our municipal areas. Police and fire protection will seriously decline with increased hazards to the lives, to the safety, and to the property of our people."

The Mayor said that the attitude of local draft boards and of local appeal boards, as well as State directors of Selective Service, toward occupational deferments for fire, and for police, and hospital employees generally has not been too encouraging. It gives no guarantee that if not promptly changed our manpower problems in these particular city departments will not become progressively worse, the Mayor concluded.

Intensive Course On Mysteries Of Tax Form Offered

Employees of industrial, governmental, and labor organizations are going back to school. As a result of the invitation of Thomas H. Buckley, acting Collector of Internal Revenue, a large group are expected to attend a special school to be held at the Hotel Statler Feb. 3, 4, and 5 to receive an intensive course in the mysteries of the Federal Income tax form.

The plan is designed, said Mr. Buckley today, to permit widespread assistance to individual taxpayers throughout the State by persons in their own organizations who attend the school.

The subject matter will deal entirely with individual tax return forms 1040 and 1040a. Notices have been mailed to all large employers in the State, labor bodies, and governmental agencies including the municipalities, said Mr. Buckley, in order to reach the largest possible number of individual taxpayers. A similar school in Cleveland late last year proved effective in dispersing information to a large number of taxpayers, said Mr. Buckley.

Four 'Subs' Launched at Portsmouth

Official United States Navy

Simultaneous Sponsorings Set Record

Four undersea craft joined the fleet yesterday when a quadruple launching was held at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Top, left to right: The Ronquil, the Redfish, and the Razorback. These subs were christened in dry dock as the sea water poured in to float the crafts when the flood gates were opened. The Scabbardfish (not shown in the picture) slid down the ways in conventional fashion. Bottom, left to right: Mrs. C. M. Elder, wife of Capt. C. M. Elder (retired), aid to the Commandant of the Yard. Mrs. Elder sponsored the Ronquil, bow shown in background. Miss Ruth Adair Roper, daughter of Capt. C. N. Roper, Captain of the Yard. Miss Roper sponsored the Redfish. Rear Admiral Thomas Withers, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Mrs. H. F. D. Davis, wife of Captain Davis, Manager of the Yard. She sponsored the Razorback. Ensign Nancy Jane Schetky, Women's Reserve of the Navy, daughter of Capt. G. L. Schetky, Shop Superintendent at the Yard. Ensign Schetky sponsored the Scabbardfish.

Definite Appointments With Tax Aids Speed Publishing Workers' Returns

Four deputy collectors, assigned to The Christian Science Publishing Society by Thomas H. Buckley, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, to assist employees in preparing the new Federal income tax returns, are today speeding the filing of a large number of returns.

Experience, based on assistance in making out returns during the past four years, has resulted in the Publishing House developing a co-ordinated system of definite appointments for employees in advance of the arrival of deputies. Careful coaching of all employees to do everything possible on their own blanks rather than bring figures on separate sheets of paper to take unnecessary time of the deputies is part of specially careful planning this year.

Co-operation of employees resulted in less time being spent by each individual with the deputies, the time comparing exceptionally well with previous years when less complicated forms were used.

The deputies assigned to the Publishing House are: Lawrence H. Chandler, in charge; George Brody; Conrad R. Hoffmann, and Gerard A. Bazin.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S," "T" and "U" now valid; all expire Jan. 29.

Brown stamps "V" now valid; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" became valid Feb. 1; expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Gideons of Boston And North Shore In Midwinter Rally

Members of the Gideons from Boston and the North Shore will hold their midwinter rally and get-together at the Clarendon Street Baptist Church tomorrow evening.

Beginning with a dinner at 6:30 o'clock, this group, which has been responsible for distributing more than 6,000,000 copies of the New Testament to service men and women, will hear addresses from the Rev. Norman Lavers, the Rev. James T. Rider, and the Rev. Henry H. Reeves.

James F. Randall, President of Boston Gideons, announced today that the auxiliary and friends of Gideons will join in the meeting.

On Sunday, members of the Gideons will speak in approximately 25 Greater Boston churches.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, followed by intermittent light rain tonight, continuing on Saturday; no important temperature changes; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder tonight; Saturday light snow and continued moderately cold.

New Hamushire, Vermont: Cloudy, followed by light snow tonight continuing on Saturday; continued moderately cold.

Massachusetts, Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by intermittent light rain tonight with freezing rain likely at higher elevations west of the Connecticut River; Saturday light rain except changing to light snow in the Berkshires; continued moderately cold.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, followed by intermittent light rain tonight, continuing on Saturday; little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:14 p. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Saturday, 3:07 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.

Soldier Vote Law Passed by Solons In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Connecticut Legislature completed action today on a revised absentee ballot law designed to accommodate men and women in the armed forces when the House approved the measure unanimously after knocking down two democratic-sponsored amendments.

The Senate adopted the bill yesterday, and House action on only one other measure stood in the way of final adjournment of the special session.

By a rising vote of 172 to 44, the House rejected an amendment offered by Democratic Leader T. Emmet Clarie of Danielson that civilians be allowed to use the absentee ballot if outside the country of their residence on election day.

Representative Nicholas J. Tomassetti (D) of New Britain offered an amendment providing that, if Congress enacted a Federal absentee ballot law, any section of the State measure inconsistent with the Federal law be suspended. His amendment failed on a voice vote.

Job-Disposal Burden Falls On Saltonstall

Twelve major department officials and 39 minor officials will come to the end of their present terms on Monday, presenting to Governor Saltonstall one of his heaviest job-distribution tasks since taking office more than five years ago. Appointments are expected at next Wednesday's Executive Council session.

Among the major officials whose terms are expiring is Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, about whose head has raged a battle to block his reappointment. The anti-MacDonald campaign was inaugurated by the State Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Public Works Department employees, and joined by the Massachusetts Civic League. Thus some doubt has been cast over whether the Governor will reappoint Mr. MacDonald.

Many of the other major officials are expected to be reappointed, particularly James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who has been in office since 1935.

Other major officials ending their present terms are:

George J. Cronin of Milton, State Purchasing Agent; Mrs. Hattie H. Smith of Boston, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Daniel J. Boyle of Peabody, Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries; Richard F. Cunningham of Boston, Deputy Commissioner of Veterans' Aid and Pensions; C. Desmond Wadsworth of Brookline, member of the State Boxing Commission; Gustave W. Everberg of Woburn, State Superintendent of Buildings; George C. Parsons of Ipswich, Chief of Inspections in the State Department of Public Safety; Katherine E. Driscoll of Boston, member of the State Milk Control Board; Harold Reid Allen of Brockton, member of the State Racing Commission; and Edward H. Whittemore of Boston, State Fire Marshal.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Ludlow Griscom will talk on "Modern Ideas on Bird Species, Their Variations, Age, and Origin" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Saturday

Mrs. Sayward will talk on "Recent Accessions" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Tanner will talk on "Art for Bonds Exhibition." Both are free to the public.

Dr. Joseph L. McCorison, New England Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will speak on "Democracy's Biggest Battle" at the 20th Century Association Luncheon, 3 Joy Street, at 1:00 p. m. The public may attend the 2 p. m. lecture.

The story of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, will be "The Chippendale Dam" and will begin at 2:30 p. m. Open to all children.

Victoria Samuelian, soprano, Emanuel Zambelli, pianist, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

The concluding picture of the month to be given at the New England Museum of Natural History will be the famous United States documentary film dramatizing the Mississippi River, its floods and the wasteful soil erosion in the valley. This film will be shown at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. and is open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

It's Cold 11 Miles Up

Eleven miles above the equator the temperature frequently falls to 112 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. Above that it gets warmer rather than colder.

Port of Boston Plans Told to Mayors Club

Definite plans are under way which will result in improving the Port of Boston by widening and deepening channels, constructing new bridges, modernizing docks and piers, Henry J. Nichols, President, Boston Chamber of Commerce, today told a meeting of the Mayors Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Statler.

Refusing to go into details about recent developments around this port, because of censorship rulings, Mr. Nichols did say, however, that they are "amazing," adding that this has become a port of embarkation second only to New York.

"Working conditions on the water front have been so harmonized that the wholehearted cooperation of labor has been obtained. As the result," he continued, "the efficiency of the local longshoremen is said to be equal to, if not better than, that of any other port in the country."

In referring to the Castle Island development in South Boston, Mr. Nichols said that it was reasonable to expect that in the happier days to come this project will be of great advantage to Boston's port facilities.

Touching upon the Logan Airport, the Chamber head revealed that work to enlarge and modernize the various facilities there will be under way next week.

Expenditure of the $4,750,000 passed by the Legislature last year for developing the Airport, will be only a part of the sum needed to bring this airport to completion. He said that it is estimated that when the area is enlarged to 2,000 acres or more by filling of adjacent areas, a total expenditure of some $30,000,000 will have been required.

"When the project is completed, however, the State will have facilities comparing favorably with the leading airports in the country," Mr. Nichols continued.

He pointed out that this airport has certain advantages over other Atlantic airports by reason of the following facts:

1. It is located nearer to Europe than any other North American city of major size.
2. It can be readily expanded by filling in adjacent harbor areas.
3. It is more centrally located in relation to the downtown business district than any other large city airport in the East.
4. It has almost unlimited opportunities for the transfer of freight and express between air carriers, water carriers, and rail carriers because of its proximity to pier facilities and the rail lines of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine Railroads.

Mr. Nichols assured the Mayors that the Chamber of Commerce would co-operate in every way to help lower the tax rate in the various municipalities. Stating that many factors in the tax problem are beyond the control of the Mayors, he felt certain that a remedy will be found to alleviate the situation. He called upon the Mayors to co-operate closely with the Chamber in solving these critical problems.

President's Birthday Ball Slated at Garden Tonight

A capacity crowd is expected at Boston Garden tonight to witness the festivities and participate in the eleventh Birthday Ball of President Roosevelt in aid of the infantile paralysis fund. Chairman Denis W. Delaney, Boston's newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, announced today that, although motion picture actor Joel McCrea will not arrive in Boston in time to attend, the ball will be graced in his stead by Frances Dee (Mrs. Joel McCrea) and Alan Marshall.

There will be a definite military air to the ball this year. A band concert and drum and bugle corps exhibition will open the events at 7:15 p. m., with a dozen different musical units, including four from the various branches of the armed services, taking part.

The spectators will see a realistic exhibition on the floor of the Garden of judo and disarming tactics as used in this war by the United States Marines. From then on the Victory Show, with acts of vaudeville, music, and acrobatics, will proceed to a spectacular military pageant.

Four branches of the armed services are sending their top ranking jitterbugs to engage in a contest, and some attractive prizes have been prepared for the champions.

Later, several war heroes, who have been cited for bravery in action, will receive Presidential decorations.

There will be general dancing until 1 o'clock.

Leap Year Crimps Workers' Pockets

Several Boston firemen, upon opening their pay envelopes today, discovered they were 12 cents short in their week's salary. Calls to Auditor Charles Fox at City Hall to find out the reason were answered: "Boys, it's leap year."

Added explanation by the City Auditor disclosed that all city employees are paid by the year. Since there is one extra day in 1944, these employees will have to work an extra day at the cost of—in the case of the firemen—12 cents a week from their own pockets during the years.

There are some 6,500 city employees whose pay will be affected by the extra day in 1944.

N. E. Is Declared Dumping Ground Of Low-Grade Beef

Continued from Page 1

eral inspection in December, 1943, as compared with 952,000,000 pounds in the corresponding month of 1942, and the 1933-to-1942 average December production of 632,000,000 pounds.

Turning finally to the subject of processed foods, Mr. McCabe said that these "are in such abundance in retail hands all across the country that the consumer will be very well fed in the coming year."

Adjustment of point values from month to month is determined largely by the following factors: 1—The scheduled movement—a monthly food "budget" based on the quantity of each food available for rationing; 2—The actual movement; and, 3—The period during which supplies must last before new packs are available.

When the actual movement is too fast, point values increase. When it is too slow, point values decrease.

Among other things considered during the conferences of the Retail Grocers Secretaries this week are the new types of food which will appear on grocers' shelves in the postwar period, such as prepackaged meats, fresh fruits, and vegetables; boned meats, and dehydrated and compressed foods.

The day will come, and come soon, OPA officials told the Association, when all fresh fruits and vegetables will be priced by the OPA on a pound basis and sold by weight. Continuance of price and ration controls in the transition period after the war also was predicted.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Argentine Cabinet Shift Follows Break With Axis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 28 (AP)—Three Cabinet ministers and three lesser officials, all known for extreme nationalistic views, have resigned because of their opposition to Argentina's diplomatic break with the Axis, it was learned today.

This development in the still-fluid situation came as President Ramirez was warning Germany and Japan to beware of any acts of reprisal against Argentine nationals or property, advising opponents at home to maintain silence "for their own tranquility," banning all commerce with the Axis, and suspending the newspaper Pampero, major Nazi mouthpiece here.

Those reported to have quit their posts were Dr. Gustavo Martinez Zuviria, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; Gen. Luis Cesar Perlinger, Interior Minister; Gen. Diego Mason, Minister of Agriculture; Gen. Basilio Pertine, Mayor of Buenos Aires; and Alberto Baldrich and Leon Scasso, Federal interventors in the Provinces of Tucuman and Cordoba. Dr. Martinez Zuviria and General Perlinger, who were named to their posts in a Cabinet shakeup last October, have opposed a break with the Axis.

Opposed Break With Axis

Dispatches from neighboring capitals at that time said they had replaced ministers who even were urging the diplomatic rupture that came this week.

[Dr. Martinez Zuviria, who under the pen name of Hugo Wast has written a trilogy of violently anti-Semetic books, is one of Argentina's most widely known authors. Early in November, a week after General Perlinger took office, seven provincial interventors and three territorial governors resigned in what was described as a move to give General Perlinger freedom of action. The interventors serve as federal administrators. Along with President Ramirez, General Perlinger early this month signed the decree setting up drastic new press restrictions in Argentina.

[The Cabinet crisis that brought Dr. Martinez Zuviria, General Perlinger and General Mason to office came during the period that an order was promulgated suspending publication of Jewish newspapers in Argentina. The ban provoked a sharp rebuke by President Roosevelt and was lifted.]

President Ramirez's warning to the Axis against any reprisals and dissidents at home was voiced late yesterday at a press conference at which he also said it would be necessary to adopt certain measures to safeguard the security of the country.

These measures, he said, when versed directed against nationals of Axis countries, will not differ from those applied to Argentines except when the Germans and Japanese demonstrate that they lack understanding of what President Ramirez called his Government's "generous proposals" and proved unworthy of confidence.

[This statement appeared to suggest that while the Ramirez regime would attempt to stamp out Axis espionage in Argentina the campaign would not be employed to hound and harass Germans and Japanese who steer clear of such activities.]

As a follow-up to an order that all Argentine merchant vessels must remain in port for the present, President Ramirez said the Government had decreed that all commerce between Argentina and Axis countries must stop. He added that the question of controlling mail and telegraphic communications was under way.

The suspension of Pampero was ordered after it published an editorial yesterday declaring the diplomatic break was an act "undermining our sovereignty and places the country in a path contrary to its traditions."

Heretofore, Pampero has enthusiastically indorsed the Ramirez Government, although it objected to the decree some weeks ago dissolving all nationalist organizations. Its closing ends a hectic five-year existence during which it blasted the democracies and carried many vitriolic anti-Jewish statements.

Ambassador Quits

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 28 (AP)—Gen. Arturo Rawson has resigned as Argentina's Ambassador to Brazil as part of the upheaval in the Argentine Government which already has resulted in the resignation of three Cabinet Ministers and three other officials since the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Jan. 26.

Bolivia Replies

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 28 (AP)—Commenting on the action of 18 American republics which have declined to recognize the Villarroel Regime, Foreign Minister Jose Tamayo declared today that Bolivia had received their decision with "calm firmness and a consciousness of freedom from fault."

The Foreign Minister's statement was issued in the form of a message addressed to the peoples of America. The message emphasized Bolivia's right to rule its own destiny according to its own will and said sister nations would have been equally quick to assert that right were their positions reversed.

Speaker on Poland-Russia Replaced on Radio Program

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Chauncey McCormick, National Chairman of the Commission for Polish Relief and Food Supervisor for Poland in 1918, said Jan. 27 he had been replaced as a speaker on the radio program, "America's Town Meeting of the Air," because he refused to alter a speech he prepared for the radiocast.

Mr. McCormick said that on Jan. 13 he was asked by Mrs. Marian S. Carter, Director of the program's Radio Forum Division, to speak on the Polish-Russian situation from the American point of view, and that he said he would providing he were permitted to say "exactly what I wanted."

"They told me originally I could say what I liked," he said, "providing it passed the censorship of the Blue Network."

Upon a reecipt of a first draft of the speech, George V. Denny, Jr., director of the program, notified him the talk was not acceptable because it would lead to an "unbalanced program," Mr. McCormick said.

Changes made in a second draft "did not go far enough," Mr. McCormick said Mrs. Carter told him.

In New York, Mr. Denny said Mr. McCormick, assigned to discuss the current Russian-Polish dispute from the Polish point of view, instead prepared an address to "examine the present Russian-Polish question in the light of American tradition and American ideals." He said Mr. McCormick's speech "dealt entirely with America's fight for freedom from the Revolutionary War to date."

Mr. Denny said the speech contained such slight mention of Poland that "we asked him to revise his speech," in line with an outline of the issues to be discussed.

Mr. McCormick, Mr. Denny said, had accepted the invitation to speak with full knowledge of the subject to be discussed, but wrote a speech which . . . "in our view not only failed to uphold the Polish viewpoint, but failed to deal with the present dispute between Russia and Poland." For that reason, Mr. Denny said, a new speaker was sought.

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

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United States Treasury Photo

War Loan Sales Champion to Visit Rallies in East

Aurelia Christea of Canton, Ohio, is considered the nation's number one War Bond saleswoman. She is in Washington now discussing with Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau her coming appearance with him at Fourth War Loan rallies in the East. She is shown being welcomed to Washington by Miss Harriet Elliott, Director of the Women's Division of the War Finance Division of the Treasury, and Ted R. Gamble, National Director of the War Finance Division. Miss Christea is a freshman at Bowling Green (Ohio) State University. Her Bond sales total millions of dollars.

Political Factors of Soldiers' Vote on Top

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — Breast-beating on the Senate floor over the soldiers' vote issue, mingled with occasional applause and booing from the galleries, indicates that the controversial question is now being considered in Congress almost wholly from its political aspect.

Latest compromise amendment offered in the Senate, by Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, has captured strong minority, or anti-Administration support. It would allow a Federal ballot to be used to the extent that individual states fail to meet national specifications. Otherwise advocates of the states' control over the ballot are supporting the Overton and Eastland-McClellan amendment which would nullify the Federal ballot urged by the President and proposed under the Lucas-Green-Worley bill.

A curious contest has simultaneously developed by which the Senate is trying to get the House to act first, and the House the Senate. One result is that Senate Republicans have been promised that no vote on the bill or amendment will be taken till next Monday. In the House the matter has been postponed until Tuesday. There is no guarantee of a final ballot on either date.

In the House the matter is further complicated by the desire of the states-rights soldiers' vote advocates to avoid a roll call. They believe that their own measure, nullifying the Federal ballot and turning the matter back to the States, will have a better chance if the members are not individually recorded. Advocates of a Federal ballot are struggling to get the House vote recorded, aided by President Roosevelt's demand that the Members stand up and be counted. They believe that some Members will vote for a Federal ballot program only if they know their votes will be recorded.

Public Vote Opposed

House opponents of a public vote have won the first skirmish. The Rules Committee composed of six Southern Democrats, two non-Southern Democrats and five Republicans voted Jan. 21 to submit a "closed" rule on the Eastland-Rankan states'-rights, anti-Administration measure. If the House accepts the Rules Committee's recommendation, the bill would come before the House without being subpect to amendment and with only one motion permitted to recommit.

President Roosevelt's sharp message to Congress, however, has thrown opponents into a quandary. While Congress vacillates the impression is growing in the country at large that this is a contest between those who want the soldier to vote, and those who are afraid of his vote, with the Administration on the former side. However much this oversimplifies the issue, there is no doubt of its effect on Congress, or of the fact that the current debate is being carried on almost wholly in political terms.

Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon presented an amendment which would bar Mr. Roosevelt as a fourth-term candidate if he accepted the authority granted in the pending bill.

Political Foray

In the same histrionic vein Democratic Senators Scott W. Lucas of Illinois and Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico implored the Republicans to think better of their position, alleging that it was blocking soldiers' votes.

As this obvious political foray occurred, Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, the acting Minority Leader, paced nervously and uncertainly about the aisle and consulted with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Senator Holman.

Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky interjected an amusingly cold-blooded analysis of the situation in the midst of the performance, which brought laughter from the galleries which had previously applauded and booed. He drawled:

"If the President were of the party of the Senators on the other side, we on this (Democratic) side would not want him to stay in office, especially if he would want to stay as long as our man seems to want to stay. He does not seem to have any disposition to get out.

"If the Senators on the other (i. e., Republican) side had their man in office, they probably would not want him to get out—especially if they thought they could win if he stayed in."

Green Places New Stress On No-Strike Vow

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—A call to 6,500,000 workers to adhere strictly to the no-strike pledge because tremendous military developments are impending marked the close of the American Federation of Labor Executive Committee session here.

William Green, President, said at a news conference after final adjournment yesterday that all A. F. of L. officers had been directed to emphasize the necessity of maintaining the no-strike pledge.

Declaring "we are on the eve of tremendous developments," he said millions of American soldiers "will meet the situation in a courageous American way. Our soldiers of production must meet the situation in the same courageous way. Our soldiers must fight; our workers must work."

He added that a local stoppage may imperil the lives of those participating in "the overshadowing military movement," and there must not be the needless loss of a single life.

The Council also urged that food be sent to the children of Nazi-occupied countries because "strategy and humanity unite their pleas that these children be saved."

The Council starts its spring meeting at Philadelphia May 1.

"Merry-Go-Round" Inspector

A 1,000,000-volt X-ray, developed by General Electric, located in the center of a 12-foot "merry-go-round," inspects 155-mm shells for flaws or imperfections as they revolve around at the rate of 50 shells every 18 minutes.

C.I.O. Board Backs Stand Against National Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations union leaders lined up solidly last night in a new expression of opposition to national service legislation.

A resolution opposing the Austin-Wadsworth bill and reaffirming action of the national C. I. O. convention opposing any national service act was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the organization's Executive Board.

Harry Bridges, President of the Longshoreman's Union, and Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime Union, joined chiefs of all the other C. I. O. unions in voting for the resolution.

Both Messrs. Bridges and Curran previously had been reported as favoring President Roosevelt's five-point program, including national service legislation. C. I. O. sources said the two had asserted their views had been misinterpreted.

The Board said in another unanimously adopted resolution that a readjustment must be made in the actual rise in the cost of living since Jan. 1, 1941.

The Board, composed of Philip Murray, president; nine C. I. O. Vice-Presidents and heads of 40 unions, said such an adjustment merely would fulfill a commitment given to the people by the Price Control Law of Oct. 2, 1942.

The Board pledged efforts to induce Congress to enact "an equitable and just" tax measure, including continuance of authority of the Government to renegotiate war contracts and to appropriate funds for food subsidies.

The Board approved the action of Mr. Murray in accepting last week an invitation to attend a World Labor Congress in London next June. The American Federation of Labor Executive Council declined a similar invitation.

Moscow's New Subway Saves Much Travel Time

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP)—Moscow's newest subway system carried its first morning crowds Jan. 20, shortening by two thirds the time required to make the former three-hour trip from the Kursk Railway Station to the Izmailovo section of the Capital.

The line has three stations, including one named for Premier Joseph Stalin. Another is named Baumskaia, representing the united camp of the Army and the people, and the third is named Izmailovskaia, dedicated to the Russian guerrilla movement.

NEW YORK BOUND?

In addition to being an exceptionally nice hotel, The Bryant is truly in the center of New York, just minutes in walking time from all principal points of interest.

Write for 1944 Calendar and Booklet

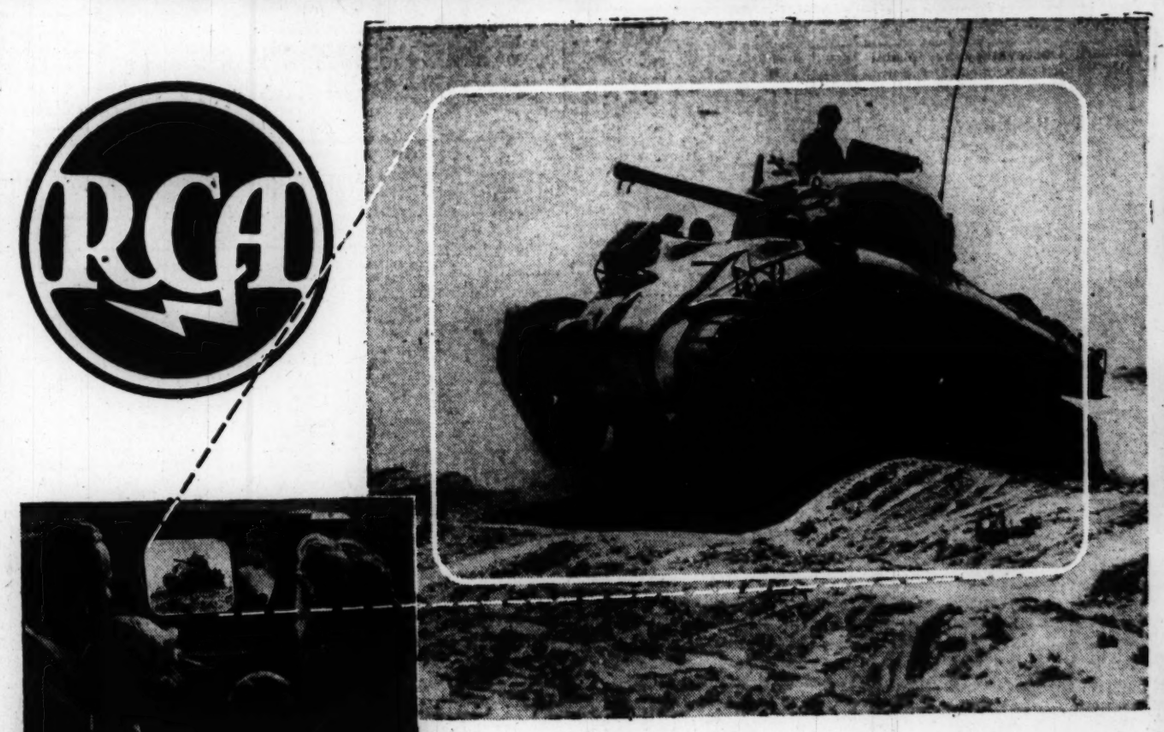
Daily from $3 Single, $5 Double

Hotel BRYANT

BROADWAY at 54th ST.
New York
A KNOTT HOTEL

NOW . . . 7 NIGHTS A WEEK OF THRILLING TELEVISION PROGRAMS IN NEW YORK

RCA



Eastern Television Network Brings Programs to Homes in Four States . . Philadelphia, Schenectady, Chicago and Los Angeles also Have Television Service

SINCE the first of the year big things have been happening in television. Fortunate owners of television sets in the New York area now enjoy motion picture films, short subjects, sporting events and exciting special telecasts—*every night of the week.* In addition, a television network reaches homes in four states.

For New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the National Broadcasting Company has regular telecasts every Monday and Saturday night from 8 to 10. Philco in Philadelphia picks up the broadcasts of special events for Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. And by means of relay and local programs General Electric serves television owners in the Albany-Schenectady area.

At present, NBC television pick-up from Madison Square Garden includes basketball, hockey games and other exciting sport events.

Thursday and Friday nights from 8 to 10 the Columbia Broadcasting System is presenting full length motion pictures, newsreels and other screen treats; and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Sunday nights, from 8:30 to 10, DuMont Television Laboratories present popular "live" entertainment, animated cartoons, and a wide variety of films.

After the war, television will really come into its own. It may take a year, or two, or more—but networks originating in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other key cities will grow and expand when material and manpower are available. Some day, people in every major city in America will enjoy the limitless benefits of television. Some day, too, great events in far-off places may be televised right into your home—*while they are happening.*

When the signal to go ahead is given, television will not only bring with it the finest in visual entertainment, but as an industry it will offer jobs to thousands.

That is the promise of television. The promise of RCA is to produce the highest quality television transmitters and receivers at the lowest possible cost . . . and to foster the network growth of television so that some day millions of homes in America will enjoy its unrivalled thrill.

Television Highlights of the Week

MON. NBC over WNBT offers a feature film and film shorts, with one sponsored by Firestone. Relayed to WRGB, Schenectady.

TUES. DuMONT from its own studio W2XWV presents "live" shows and films.

WED. DuMONT (W2XWV) televises cartoons and "live" entertainment from its studio.

THUR. CBS over station WCBW features rip-snorting, fast-action Western movies.

FRI. CBS (WCBW) broadcasts news films and hits that the whole family will enjoy.

SAT. NBC (WNBT) is picking up from Madison Square Garden basketball, hockey games and other sport events.

SUN. DuMONT (W2XWV) features screen hits and studio shows, also special cartoons.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Leads the Way . . . in Radio, Television, Electronics

'The Fighting Seabees'—'The Pirates'—Hollywood Letter

Melodrama Of the Navy's Newest Unit

Within recent memory the submarine service, the merchant marine, and the men aboard the corvettes have been the subjects of movies. Now in "The Fighting Seabees" at the Paramount and Fenway, it is the turn of the Navy's Construction Battalions.

As was the case with its predecessors, this is a melodramatic film. It purports to tell how the Seabees came into being, and cooperation of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy has been given to the production. The most exciting sections are some wild battle scenes, done on an elaborate scale. But the best of the picture for those of quieter tastes is to be found in occasional glimpses of the rapid construction of shore installations when the Navy takes over an island.

♪ ♪ ♪

The yarn begins with the return of a contractor's crew from the war zone. Some of the men have been wounded. Some did not come back. The contractor proposes that in the future the men be armed for their own protection, but he balks when the Navy insists that they also must be enrolled in the Navy and properly trained.

He sets out with more of his men on a new job. All goes well until the Japanese stage an attack. Then he and his construction gang step into the struggle. But instead of helping they make the job of the Navy more difficult.

♪ ♪ ♪

Apparently taught a lesson, he and his workers enroll in the new construction battalions being organized. Off they go again for a new assignment. This time they are more efficient. But once more the contractor is tempted to neglect his duty and he departs from his post on the trail of snipers. He makes atonement for his mistake by heroically sacrificing himself to save the situation. The gesture is dramatically effective but it is not a completely convincing proof of his stature as a leader of men.

Along with the story of warfare goes a triangular romance in which the contractor and a naval officer are courteous rivals for the attention of an attractive young lady. The latter is played by Susan Hayward. It is a rather conventional role but she does it pleasantly. John Wayne does the part of the contractor, and Dennis O'Keefe is the navy officer. William Frawley, Leonid Kinskey, J. M. Kerrigan, Grant Withers, and Paul Fix are among the prominent members of the construction gang.

The other feature on the program is "O, My Darling Clementine," with Frank Albertson and Lorna Gray to play the principal roles in a cast which includes a number of radio entertainers.

E. F. M.

Florenz Ames and Robert Pitkin

In "The Mikado," to be given Saturday afternoon and evening at the Boston Opera House.

To Give Barrie Play

The Beaver Country Day School, aided by members of the Harvard Dramatic Club, will present Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" in the school auditorium in Chestnut Hill tonight and Saturday evening. If the production proves a success it is planned to take it to near-by camps.

On the Screen

Risé Stevens is to appear in Paramount's screen version of "The Count of Luxembourg," Lehár operetta.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eric von Stroheim will appear in Republic's "Candle Light of Lisbon."

♪ ♪ ♪

Deanna Durbin and Charles Boyer will appear together in "Strangers," a romantic melodrama, for Universal.

♪ ♪ ♪

A feature film on canine contribution to the war effort, "Army Dog," is to be made by Columbia.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 30

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Jan. 30

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

With 'Cox And Box' In Double Bill

It would be a mistake for anyone to assume that the composer of "The Pirates of Penzance," which the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company presented at the Boston Opera House last evening, can be dismissed as having no particular influence on the course of art. We may be sure that Mediterranean music benefits somewhat from this English sort, and in the very realm where the Mediterranean is supposed to hold supremacy—the love scene. For we catch no less a master than Puccini listening in on Act 2 here and getting just a hint of something wherewith to qualify his expression. A mere overtone, perhaps, but it somehow seems remembered in a certain strain or two of, let us say, "Madam Butterfly."

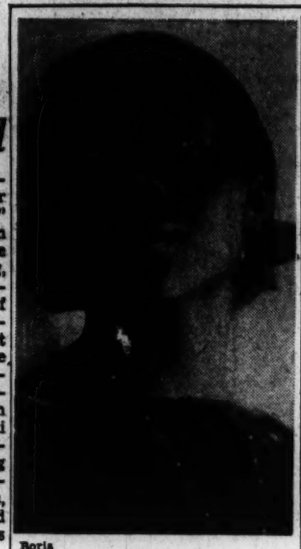
The love duet of Sullivan's hero and heroine in "The Pirates" is an episode, too, of the highest degree of charm. Mabel and Frederic in their moonlight romancing remarkably and completely make up for the opportunity which Ralph and Josephine, to a hearer's cruel disappointment, fail to seize in "Pinafore."

There occur moments, indeed, in "The Pirates," particularly choral passages, when we are fain to believe that Sullivan's method is the best thing that exists this side, in time, of Mozart. How Sullivan accomplished what he did with the angular lyric phrases of Gilbert is almost past belief. A conflict was inherent there, and neither side appears to have yielded to the other. That is no doubt where their success came in. When finally a row arose between the two collaborators, their job stood still. But it never mattered. The break took place too-late to do any harm.

The night's proceedings opened with the little piece for three male voices—"Cox and Box"; and there we have a libretto of the right rhythmic plasticity for Sullivan's type of melody. Fortunate, no doubt, that such an appropriate little book falls in his way for early practice. Hammering his way through a Gilbert text becomes possible, difficulties notwithstanding, after that. The style is the thing to get established, and with "Cox and Box" Sullivan develops the drive, the mobility, the balance, and the contrast that are the making of him.

The company gave a gay and sparkling performance under the musical direction of Louis Kroll. No occasion for individual compliments, the organization is what matters in an enterprise of the kind. A true singer is Kathleen Roche, and of course they all know that. She proved equal to every demand in the role of Mabel; and Allen Stewart in the part of Frederic came up to the mark admirably in the big scene.

W. P. T.



Boris

Mildred Jenkins

Soprano to sing in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening.

'Skeffington' To Be Altered For the Screen

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Bette Davis's picturization of "Mr. Skeffington," the novel by Elizabeth, is nearing completion after a shooting schedule of several months.

Readers of the book should not look for exact duplication in the film. It is not only that Miss Davis's roles are fashioned pretty much for Miss Davis, and that this is no exception. But there was an archaic quality to the book, which, it was felt, could easily spoil the effect of the message it had to offer. Instead of opening in London, as the book does, the film opens in Gramercy Park, N. Y. Instead of an elderly heroine, Miss Davis plays quite a young one. . .

♪ ♪ ♪

The story is no longer concerned with English people, largely because Miss Davis has what she calls a healthy aversion to the representation of typically English people by typically American players. Also, in the modernizing process, stuffy drawingrooms have given place to more modern settings. Everything possible is being done to make the piece as newsy as possible.

There is, of course, a definite reason for all this, quite apart from the star's preferences.

This is a study of the problem of anti-Semitism in the English-speaking world. To let Elizabeth's story remain as it was in the book would be to make the problem dated. To bring the story up to date brings the problem up to date.

♪ ♪ ♪

This isn't to say that the picture takes a somber attitude toward the problem. Any such treatment would be out of key with the pleasant type of drama which Miss Davis works in today. But the problem is a story point, it does come up, it is spoken about, and definite conclusions about it are reached.

The supporting cast includes Claude Rains as Mr. Skeffington—the most important role he has had in some time—Walter Abel, Richard Waring, Dorothy Peterson, and John Alexander. Direction is in the hands of Vincent Sherman.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance bands.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p.m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—Sabby Lewis Orch.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler, Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Freedom of Opportunity.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalney's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Ted Lewis' Orchestra.

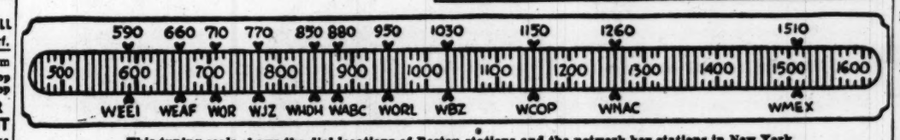
Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network

THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE

News From Monitor Correspondents

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hits...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Red Cross program;	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree" ..
3:45	"Help Wanted" ...	Pres. Birthday Party.	'Right to Happiness' ..	Variety show; orch....	"Cowboy Jamboree" ..
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies ....
4:30	Treas. Star Parade	Concert Hall	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.....	Benny Goodman's Or..
4:45	"Dimes"; "Date" .	Concert Hall	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch....	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries".	Musical Roundup	News; Harry James' Or
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	"Portia Faces Life".....	"Archie Andrews"; dr..	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Follies; Quartet ..	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	American Women...	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch ...	News service .....
6:00	News comments ..	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	Texas Rangers ...	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers..	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory.....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio Orchestra; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news..	Musical Rendesvous ...	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch...	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:15	'Dateline'; drama.	Nero Wolfe"; drama...	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama: In Gloaming...	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Sabby Lewis' Orchestra	Royal Light Quartet ..
7:45	soloist; orchestra.	western drama	John Barry, comment..	Sabby Lewis' Orchestra	'You Shall Have Music'
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"..	"Excursions in Science'
8:15	comedy quiz; mu-	"Parker Family"; dr...	Graham; Dr Black's Or	Fulton Oursler Reports.	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	sic; quartet; dr.;	Meet Your Navy; music	'Hit Parade'; M. War-	"Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch...
8:45	L. Creager; News	var. show; Interviews.	now's Or.; soloists	ty'; drama; guests....	"Beyond Victory" ....
9:00	J. Fontaine; 'Mag-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Special Studio Program
9:15	nificent Obsession'	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Believe It or Not" ..	for the President's
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Boyd Raeburn's Orch..	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz;	Birthday Ball .....
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter..	tenor; John King, mc.	Special Studio Program
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ames 'n' Andy, comedy	Network sports	for the President's
10:15	riety show	Sammy Eisen's Orch....	skit; Ethel Waters ...	Network sports	Birthday Ball .....
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; John J. Anthony	Network sports	President's Birthday
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor.	Byron Price; Censorship	Network sports	Ball: from the Boston
11:00	News; Weather ...	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Garden .....
11:15	'Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch....	Weather; Bunny Hadley	Weather; Dance orch..	President's Birthday
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver"; dr.	Fishermen's program...	Music You Want.....	Ted Lewis's Orchestra.	Ball: from the Boston
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver"; dr.	D'Artega Presents: News	You Want.....	Ted Lewis's Orchestra.	Garden .....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	.....
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	"Breakfast Band Box";	N E Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; Talk.	N E Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum" ..	News service	Newsreel of the Air....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ...	"From the Hymnal"	"The Wax Museum" ..	"George & Dixie"; News	Newsreel of the Air....
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	"Listen Milady"	News service	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air....
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air....
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"Breakfast Club"	Music from Manhattan;	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	"Help Wanted" ...	"Breakfast Club"	vocalists; orchestra ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Gardener's Clinic..	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores"; orchestra;	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time .....
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	John Feeney, tenor ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time .....
10:00	'Youth on Parade':	Jesting With the Jesters	Four-H Club program..	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program .....
10:15	music; drama ...	Norman Cloutier's Music	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grosseman, talk....
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's Pgm; News	Saturday Show Down..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Tune Factory"; News.	Adele Bailey, stories...
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	'On Stage, Everybody';	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies	Children's Bible Hour..	Kick-Conga! .....
11:15	"Let's Pretend"..	guests; Johnny Olson.	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour..	Melody for Meditation.
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk..	'Lighted Window'; dr.	Children's Bible Hour..	"Music for You".....
11:45	tions"; B. Burke.	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler ..	Children's Bible Hour..	News Service .....
12:00	Theater of Today::	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program .....
12:15	Gertrude Musgrove	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music..
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Weather; Liebert	March of Dimes; Music.	Italian drama; music..
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	Launching S. S. Missouri	'Here's to Youth'; dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies ....
1:15	tha Tilton; Songs	"Three Romeos"; songs	"Dad's in the Army"	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera....
1:30	Country Journal..	Irish melodies	"The Baxters"; drama.	3d Anniversary of Amer-	Parade of Bands.....
1:45	Country Journal..	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	ican Troops in Ireland	Parade of Bands.....
2:00	'Of Men & Books'	Metropolitan Opera:	Weekend Function	Charles Hodges, news..	You Shall Have Music.
2:15	J T Frederick, gst	Mozart's 'The Marriage	Weekend Function	George Hamilton's Or..	You Shall Have Music.
2:30	News service	of Figaro'; Bidu Sayao;	Weekend Function	George Hamilton's Or..	Leatherneck Parade ..
2:45	Treas. Star Parade	Ezio Pinza; John	Weekend Function	George Hamilton's Or..	News service .....
3:00	"Victory F. O. B.":	Brownlee; Eleanor Ste-	N E Junior Town Meet-	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	Music; speakers..	ber; Jarmila Novotna;	ing: "Democracy"	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.;	Salvatore Baccaloni;	Treasury Star Parade..	Army-Navy House Party	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45	Eugene Ormandy,	others; Bruno Walter,	Tourney of Stars.....	Variety show; orch....	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00	cond.; Westmin-	conductor	"Saturday at Aunt	W. H. Atherton: Legion	Mystery Melodies .....
4:15	ster Choir	Metropolitan Opera:	Patty's"; drama	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies .....
4:30	News; "Follies";	Mozart's 'The Marriage	"Doctors at War"; dr...	Sports comments	Carson Robinson's Or..
4:45	with E. Howe, mc	of Figaro'; Bruno Wal-	"Doctors at War"; dr...	Musical Roundup	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr.	ter, conductor	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Metropolitan Opera ...	Josef Koestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:30	Mother & Dad': dr	Opera: Music	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Will Bradley's Orch...
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr.	Lieut. E. E. Snow, int.	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain"; interviews .	News service .....
6:00	"Page One"; News	Studio orchestra	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	Chats About Dogs.	Studio orchestra	Symphony of Melody ..	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendesvous ...	March to Victory.....
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendesvous ...	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New?'; Variety;	Dept. of State Speaks:	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:15	the Gun: drama..	Scene, with stars from	Roundtable; guests ..	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service .....
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'nks	"Mexican Hayride"; L.	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours";	Ann Nigro, piano....
7:45	to the Yanks'	Warren; Cy Howard ..	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch....
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	"Abie's Irish Rose"; sm.	"Moods for Moderns"	Religious program ....
8:15	riety show; guests	Edward Tomlinson, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; sm.	"Victory Auction"	Religious program ....
8:30	'Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.:	"Truth or Consequen,"	The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch...
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Vladimir Golschmann,	Ralph Edwards, cond.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	"Lest We Forget"; dr..
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	guest cond; Darius Mil-	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Mar-	Warren H. Atherton:
9:15	Mark Warnow's	haud: Suite Provencale	comedy songs; orch.	ion Claire; Morton	"American Legion pro-
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Ted Florito's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Bowe; 'Naughty Mari-	gram for Veterans of
9:45	Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	etta"; chorus; orch...	World War II"; Olym-
10:00	Serenade"; music.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news.	pics-Brooklyn Crescents
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Xavier Cugat's Orch..	Bendwagon; Golden Age	hockey game .....
10:30	Pat Barnes, m. c.	Present: drama: music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	of Sports; Guests....	News service .....
10:45	Rep. C. W. Vursell	The Little Show'; dr...	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Larry Clinton's Orch...
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dolly Dawn's Orch....
11:15	Pres. Roosevelt	Pres. Roosevelt speaks	Pres. Roosevelt speaks	Pres. Roosevelt speaks	Pres. Roosevelt speaks
11:30	speaks on America	on all-star "America	on all-star "America	on all-star "America	on all-star "America
11:45	Salutes President.	Salutes the President"	Salutes the President"	Salutes the President"	Salutes the President"

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The House in Paris," by S. Mawby Green and Edward Allen Pellbert. Starring Ludmilla Pitoeff. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Last performance Saturday evening.

Wilbur—"Decision," by Edward Chodorov. Presented by Edward Choate. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Last performance Saturday night.

Boston Opera House—"Patience," presented by the Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. Saturday matinee and evening: "The Mikado."

Music

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Recital by William Kapell, pianist. 3.

Travelogue

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Travel talk on "Beautiful Italy as We Knew It," by Burton Holmes. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Coastal Command." 3:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Journey Into Fear," Orson Welles, Joseph Cotton. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Youngest Profession," Edward Arnold. 2:30, 5, 8:30.

Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:44, 9:33. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.

Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Gig Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:30. "The Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Modern—"Adventures of Tartu," 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Swingshift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 9:15 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:25, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.

Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 10 a. m., 12:06, 3:30, 5:36, 7:50, 10:06. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 6:55, 9:10.

Scollay—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Mardi Gras," "Sailor's All," "Through the Colorado Rockies," "Film-Vodvil," "Popular Science," "Freddie Fisher and His Orchestra," "Unlucky Dog," cartoons, and latest newsreels.

State—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:54.

Telepix—"Scharnhorst Battle," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Film Vaudeville," "Silver Wings," "Coast Guard," "Mardi Gras in New Orleans," cartoons, Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Pistol Packing Mamma," Ruth Terry. 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "True to Life," Franchot Tone, Mary Martin. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, "Honeymoon Lodge," Harriet Hilliard 1:45, 8

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. Regent: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Here Comes Kelly," Eddy Quillan, Joan Woodbury.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Harrigan's Kid," Bobby Readick. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "In Old Chicago," Don Ameche, Alice Faye. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea.

Coolidge Corner: "Henry the 8th," Charles Laughton. "Catherine the Great," Elisabeth Bergner.

Cleveland Circle: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 8.

University: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "The Kansan," Richard Dix. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "So's Your Uncle," Billie Burke, Donald Woods.

Codman Square: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Adventure in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Adventure in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 3:18, 8:10. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 2:08, 7, 9:50.

Park: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Footlight Glamour," The Bumsteads

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Crazyhouse," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, Noah Beery, Jr. 3:20, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Lost Canyon," William Boyd, Jay Kirby. 2:32, 5:32. "West Side Kid," Donald Barry, Dale Evans. 3:50, 9:50.

Orpheum: "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 3:15, 8. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 3:30, 9:15.

Strand: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 3:15, 9:15. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:55, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Hostages," William Bendix, Luise Rainer. "Mr. Muggs Goes to Town," Read End Kids.

Fellsway: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

NATICK—Colonial: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 3, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "So's Your Uncle," Billie Burke. "Old Barn Dance," Gene Autry. 2, 8.

Strand: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Hostages," Luise Rainer. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Gals, Incorporated," Harriet Hilliard.

Strand: "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown, Alan Carney. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," A. Miller.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 2:06, 7:51. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:43, 9:28.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "True to Life," Mary Martin. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. "Tiger Fangs."

Coolidge: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, "About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Conway. Robert Young. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. Robert Young. "There's Something Neal.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English.
XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands.
YVSAM, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English.
RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"On the Production Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GSC, 2.93 meg., 102.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Stead. GSC, 9.58 meg, 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Junior Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 M.

Moscow—9:00

Cuts in Real Estate Taxes Backed as Feasible Now

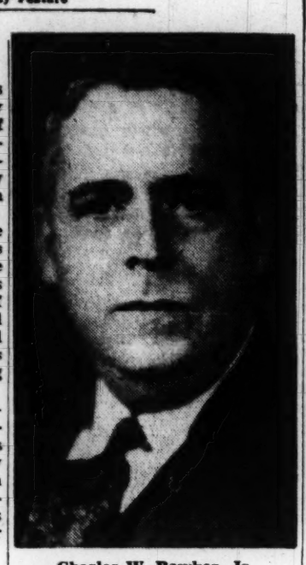
The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Tax relief while tax relief is possible" was the answer given by Charles W. Bowker, President of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, today, to Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long's recently stated "hold-the-line" policy on 1944 municipal tax rates.

Declaring that for the first time in a generation, towns and cities are currently in position to give tax relief to property owners shouldering most of the costs of government, Mr. Bowker decried the "Long policy" as locking real estate owners out from the fruits of their efforts in maintaining communities as going concerns.

"If property owners cannot obtain tax reductions when prosperity comes to their communities in the form of cash surpluses, how can they expect to get relief in the long-term postwar era of gigantic spending of city revenues for rehabilitation?" Mr. Bowker wanted to know.



Charles W. Bowker, Jr.
President of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

Communities Prospering

Never before in the memory of long-time real estate operators, he said, have Massachusetts communities been in such a promising position as they are today for obtaining long delayed reductions in high tax rates carried over from the business depression. Welfare costs in Massachusetts he estimated to have dropped from $23,059,632 in 1938 to $14,391,003 in 1943, a drop of $8,668,629.

At the same time, the realty leader pointed out that the aggregate Massachusetts municipal debt of $316,000,000 in 1932 had been reduced to $213,000,000 today, the State tax had dropped from $40,000,000 in 1929 to $5,000,000 and the unappropriated funds outstanding in municipal treasuries today stood well over $70,000,000.

While public school populations were found by Mr. Bowker to have dropped from 703,045 in 1930 to 591,045 in 1943, school costs per pupil were set at $120 today as compared with $100 in 1930. The State, he said, could expect to tap a fund of $170,000,000 for postwar unemployment available under the unemployment provisions of Social Security.

Policy of Stagnation

Thus, Mr. Bowker held that the time is ripe for reducing tax rate burdens on real estate which have been driving populations and industry into suburban districts and helping to build up conditions of property over assessments reacting in deflated market prices.

"Hold-the-line" tax rates as advocated by Commissioner Long, he said, will encourage the continued building up of fiscal conditions in communities which have been dragging these communities downhill for a quarter of a century. With a general reduction in the ordinary expenses of city government being curtailed by the war, the savings should be used to revive building values as the backbone of government, he added.

"If we have to meet postwar problems of unemployment," Mr. Bowker pointed out, "let's get busy with a State sales tax which Commissioner Long has continually advocated. I fail to see how tax reductions at this time can be considered unwise as the Commissioner insists. If he is afraid of tax boosts after the war as a result of lowering tax rates now, what's to prevent these taxes from being raised, anyway, if the money we save now is to go toward postwar rehabilitation?"

"The stimulating effect of tax rate reductions now would be substantial to the life of communities. We should grant tax reductions when we have the surpluses to grant them. I firmly believe that this is the basis of sound government administration. For when we save cash reserves the politicians always find some way to use them other than the reduction of current taxes."

War Delays Providence Housing Plan

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28—How the war has upset the elaborate program of low-cost housing started in Providence five years ago was revealed in a survey completed this week.

When the Providence Housing Authority was established to develop the program here, estimates showed 20,000 families were living in sub-standard dwellings. Four large housing projects were mapped out with Federal assistance and work was started on two of them.

Nearly $5,000,000 now has been spent, the survey shows, and two of the projects have been completed, but barely one per cent of the 20,000 families have benefited from the program which was intended exclusively for them. The war is held responsible for the change in original plans which has resulted in this apparent failure.

Two in Blueprint

Two of the four housing projects never went beyond the blueprint stage. Scarcity of building materials after Pearl Harbor caused the Housing Authority to abandon this half of the program. Work went ahead, however, on two of the projects which were well under way before the war, the Roger Williams Homes in South Providence and the Chad Brown Houses in the North End. These two projects have been completed.

The greatest change in the original plans was that made in eligibility for tenants. When the war boom hit industrial Providence, an acute housing shortage developed. So instead of reserving the new dwelling units exclusively for families in the low-income class, the new homes were made available to the families of war workers and servicemen who were having difficulty finding accommodations.

As a result, the bulk of the new tenants are well-paid war workers. They pay considerably higher rents to the city than the low-income group families would have paid for the same apartments. The unexpected windfall in revenue, housing officials say, will be used to reimburse the city for exempting the housing property from taxation.

Although these changes in eligibility were found to be necessary, the Housing Authority in its annual report pointed out that it had not lost sight of its original aim—to provide low-cost housing for families in the low-income group and to eliminate sub-standard dwellings from the city.

Expected to Rise

The proportion of low-income families in the new apartments is expected to rise from now on, the Authority's report says, because the demand for housing from war workers has been falling off in recent months, thus making apartments available for families living in sub-standard dwellings.

The population at the Chad Brown Houses now includes 212 families of war workers and 54 families in the low-income group. At the Roger Williams Homes, there are 331 families of war workers, 52 families of enlisted men in the armed services and 51 families from the low-income group.

As soon as materials and manpower become available, the Providence Housing Authority is preparing to go ahead with its other two projects, now drafted in blueprints. One, to be called Admiral Terrace, will provide 278 dwelling units. The other, Codding Court, is designed to provide 120 dwelling units for Negro families.

Work will be started first on the Codding Court project, the Housing Authority has announced. The sub-standard dwellings which formerly occupied this property have been torn down and the space has been converted into a temporary playground.

A Preview of U. S. O. Portraits

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Kalah Novack's Pencil Sketches Shown

Mrs. Saltonstall, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, will be one of the pourers at tea next Monday afternoon, when a group of 300 pencil portraits sketched by Mrs. Novack, right, are given a private showing at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. She is shown here with Mrs. Sherman Miles, left, whose husband is Commanding General of the First Service Command, examining one of the portraits. Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, and Mrs. Wilfrid N. Derby are to be the other pourers. The exhibit is under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts U. S. O., Robert T. P. Storer, Chairman, and will be open to the public from Tuesday, Feb. 1, through Friday, Feb. 11.

War Stamps Admission To the 'Bazooka' Show

A demonstration of the "bazooka," two-man tank destroying rocket gun and first of the war weapons based on rocket principles to achieve widespread notice, is to be one of the features of a three-day "invasion" show to be held at the First Corps of Cadets Armory, Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue, beginning Feb. 5.

According to the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, who announced the show, there will also be demonstrations of the "booby" trap and the devices used to detect it. Other displays include a "walkie-talkie" radio transmitter and receiver, a barrage balloon, eight- and 12-man life rafts, a liaison plane, aerial bombs, and other war equipment.

Admission will be by purchase of a 25-cent War Stamp at the door. The security dealers of Massachusetts have directly sponsored the war exhibit.

Among other features scheduled at the show are continuous music by service bands, showings of Army and Navy war films, and displays of captured German and Japanese weapons. Some of these Axis weapons to be auctioned off for War Bonds.

War Bond sales yesterday reached a total of $41,600,000, ninth day of the Fourth War Loan, the War Finance Committee announced. This was 16.1 per cent of the State's $258,000,000 quota for individual sales, the Committee stated, adding that this total represented a daily average of $5,200,000, or only half the amount needed to achieve the quota:

Visits to the Bethlehem plant in East Boston in the morning and the Bendix plant in Norwood in the afternoon were made yesterday by the Hollywood Bond-bardiers, Frances Dee and Alan Marshal. They were accompanied by Lieut. Clark Nichols, veteran of air raids over Europe, and Prof. Wenzell Brown, Hong Kong internee who came back to the United States on the repatriate ship Gripsholm.

Boston Edison Company says . . . right! It's good sense to oil your vacuum cleaner and other electrical appliances periodically but be careful not to over-oil. Too much oil damages motor armatures.

Boston Edison Company

B. U. Dance Proceeds To Buy Supplies For Kits for Russians

Proceeds of the intercollegiate dance in Hayden Memorial Hall of Boston University Feb. 4, will be used to buy supplies for the family emergency kits which Russian War Relief is sending to Russians whose homes have been liberated from German occupation.

The kits contain soap, towels, thread, needles, bouillon cubes and other useful articles. Students from 36 colleges and schools have been invited to the dance. Members of the armed forces have been asked, free of charge.

Springfield 7th Grader Sees Child Aid in Stricter Parents

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Youngsters certainly have a neat if naive way of tossing the juvenile delinquency problem right back into the laps of the oldsters. Seventh-grade Charles Nichols of Springfield, blond, wide-eyed and absolutely serious told nearly 300 Massachusetts parents and teachers yesterday that he thought "people should take care of the older generation first."

Explaining at some length how boys and girls take their cue from the example of mothers and fathers, he concluded that "you've got to stop the older ones first [from going to the wrong kind of places and doing the wrong kind of things] before you can stop the young people."

Charles was one of eight young people who took part in an unrehearsed discussion of recreation at the final session of the annual midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association. Four girls and four boys, they represented a variety of schools and communities: Elizabeth Moses and Shelagh Paton (British evacuee) from Winchester High School; Mary Lewis, a seventh-grader from South Boston; Gwen Saunders of Southwick; Edward Maffie from East Boston; Allan Gilbert of Newton, and James Podell, a high school junior from South Boston. The discussion was led by Miss Marenda Prentis, Chairman of School Education.

Greater Strictness Backed

James was if anything more convinced than Charles that laxity on the part of parents was the cause of boys and girls "going astray." Parents schould be "more strict," he insisted. Edward, who agreed with this dictum, also proposed that when a boy comes back from a reformatory, his parents move to another section of town. Otherwise, he will "just get back into the same old crowd."

Edward had some advice for the truant officer, too. "He shouldn't treat the boys roughly. He should speak to them nicely." Then he should tell the parents about the recreation facilities in the neighborhood.

James and Shelagh, both of whom serve as recreational assistants in social agencies, spoke out in defense of their fellow young people. James held to the belief that "kids are mostly good," and he thinks leaders should try to develop the good side. Shelagh insisted that "kids don't want to do those things. Of course, they want to be good." The inference was that they get "led" astray.

Leadership Boosts Morale

Significantly, when asked to tell what they had recently enjoyed most in the way of recreation, four of the youngsters immediately mentioned activities in which they assumed some degree of leadership. James enjoys supervising dart games for younger children at the Olivia James House, while Mary loves to take care of the little folks there. Shelagh "gets a great kick" out of her work at a settlement house on Saturday mornings, and Gwen especially likes to take young children out coasting or for a walk in the woods.

Conclusions drawn from the discussion, which was easily the high light of the day's program, emphasized the need of planned recreation, the difficulty of supplying adequate leadership, the responsibility of teachers and parents to see that children know about available facilities, and the fact that in general young people desire nothing in the way of recreation that is beyond the ability of every Massachusetts community to supply.

Earlier in the afternoon, members of the Moody-Oakland-Pond Street P. T. A. of Lowell conducted a panel on "Preparing the Child for the Postwar World." The morning session was devoted to brief reports from presidents and district directors throughout the State. Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser of Springfield, Association President, conducted the business meeting.

N. E. Women's Club

Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., wife of the Commander of the Seventh Army, will be guest speaker on Monday at a meeting of the New England Women's Club at the Boston University Women's Council Building, 146 Commonwealth Ave., at 2:30 o'clock. Her subject will be "Under the Skin—the Colonel's Lady," and she will be introduced by Dr. Grace Patten Conant, chairman of the Entertainment Committee which arranged the program. Mrs. Harold W. Small will preside.

G O. P. Women

An illustrated lecture on "The Modern High School in Action" will be presented to members and friends of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts by Mr. F. Earle Williams, principal of the Gardner High School, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. William C. Cusack will preside.

Women's City Club

Sunday evening motion pictures at the Women's City Club this week will feature "Our Neighbors Down the Road," which records an expedition down the Pan American Highway from Caracas, Venezuela, to the Straits of Magellan and up the coast to Rio de Janeiro. The other film will be Walt Disney's "The Winged Scourge."

Balsam Is Given Verdict of $4,500

Damages of $4,500 have been awarded Louis G. Balsam of Cambridge, former New England Food Administrator for the Office of Price Administration, by the Federal jury that heard his $100,000 libel suit against Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual Broadcasting Company's radio commentator, in the United States District Court at Boston.

The jury had the case nearly 10 hours after conclusion of the trial, which opened Monday before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr. Mr. Balsam based his suit on radiocasts by Mr. Lewis involving efforts to purchase provisions by Mr. Balsam while he was a professor at Reed College, Portland, Ore.

Henry M. Leen, attorney for Mr. Lewis, told the jury that the radio commentator bore no malice toward Mr. Balsam when he made the broadcasts, and that Mr. Balsam was a public official at the time, so that he felt the public had a right to know his background and qualifications.

Race Equality Issue Topic of Symposium

A symposium on "The Prospects for Race Equality" will be held in Arlington Street Church, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock, it has been announced.

Speakers will be Roger Baldwin, Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union; Mrs. Helen Saftel of the Hecht House, Dorchester; and Rabbi Samuel I. Korff of Congregation Kehillath Jacob, Mattapan.

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This is a reproduction of the badge worn by T.I.L. representatives.

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Give your dollars to help those who are giving their lives to insure your future happiness and security

IN the vanguard of the Fourth War Loan Home Front Army is the Treasury Insurance Legion, ready to help you help your country. The T.I.L. includes more than 20,000 insurance men and women of Massachusetts who are contributing thousands of hours of their own time to insure the success of the Fourth War Loan Drive. The insurance companies have already invested millions of dollars in War Bonds. Now, clerks, agents, and executives of all the insurance companies are working side by side, giving their individual efforts to this great cause. They are organized in their own communities, under the direction of local chairmen. One of the T.I.L. representatives will contact you to make it easy to buy that EXTRA BOND during the drive. Each bond you buy through a T.I.L. representative will be credited to your local community.

The Treasury Insurance Legion of Massachusetts has pledged its effort to sell 20 million dollars worth of War Bonds. The goal set for the Fourth War Loan Drive *must* be attained to assure victory both abroad and at home, to give our military forces the equipment they need overseas and to stifle the threat of inflation here. The T.I.L. will do its share and make its quota with your help. The members are striving to do this because they realize that the more dollars collected, the more days may be lopped off the war's duration and the more lives saved. Your dollars are needed! See your local T.I.L. representative and BUY YOUR SHARE OF VICTORY TODAY!

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Liberty Mutual Insurance Company
Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company
Massachusetts Protective Life Assurance Company
Merchants Mutual Casualty Company
Monarch Life Insurance Company
Mutual Boiler Insurance Co. of Boston
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
Old Colony Insurance Company
State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester

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Fifth Army Advances to Within 21 Miles of Rome

Continued from Page 1

battles over the beachhead and over Southern France where Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck at three airfields near Marseille and Montpellier and damaged the bases from which Germans rail Allied shipping off the Italian coast.

Heavy German armored trains, backed up almost to Rome, shelled Allied troops in the fan-shaped beachhead area and correspondents' reports said 60-ton Tiger tanks were assembling along the fringes of the beachhead as the enemy recovered from his surprise and mustered resources for a contest for the Italian capital.

But a communiqué from advanced headquarters said Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army had enlarged its beachhead and taken many German prisoners.

One correspondent said the British and Americans had established by the end of the fourth day a wedge so strong that Rome now was menaced, and that optimism was running high among the troops, with the men, guns, armour, and supplies pouring into a broad area.

The Fifth Army has extended its grip up the coast to a point 12 miles north of Anzio, another report said, and Americans edged forward two miles in another sector.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Italian headquarters reported the beachhead was at least five miles deep at all points now, generally six miles deep, and much deeper at some points.

While Allied tank destroyers and columns of infantry flowed inland in a steady stream, special German troops had been raced by truck into the flat, almost treeless country and posted in farm houses with machine guns in a desperate effort to bar the path to their vital communications.

Elements of two German divisions, the Herman Göring Armored Division and the 29th Armored Grenadiers, were identified in assaults on the beachhead.

Heavy losses were exacted by the British who met the Grenadiers and took more than 100 prisoners.

Meanwhile, captured German prisoners said Hitler had given orders to the Tenth Army to hold fast at all costs to the Gustav Line on the old front to the south.

Bitter opposition offered to American and French troops attacking north and south of Cassino during the past 24 hours plainly told that the orders were being carried out.

The Americans on that front, after plunging across the Rapido River above Cassino in a flanking stab at the gateway to the Liri Valley, scaled one mountain height and made progress against others.

Although the Americans were pouring across the Rapido in increasing numbers, the Germans introduced a new and dangerous obstacle to their progress by sowing mines in the bottoms of all irrigation ditches which lace the area.

The French, farther to the north, were driven off two hard-won ridges on Mt. Belvedere by a desperate German counterattack. But the French beat off a second thrust and balanced their loss somewhat by making small gains to the southwest of Belvedere.

Along the Garigliano, south of Cassino, the British also gained, although the fury of battle slackened there somewhat.

Allied naval forces supported this sector by shelling German coastal positions near Formia regularly for two days and nights.

New Allied Air Force Commanded by Eaker

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Jan. 28

Formation of the "Mediterranean Allied Air Forces," under the command of Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, was announced yesterday by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

The new organization, replacing the old Mediterranean Air Command headed by Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder and the Northwest African Air Forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, will be made up of the U. S. 12th and 15th Air Forces and RAF units based at Malta and in the Middle East.

Deputy Commander of the MAAF is Air Marshal Sir John Slessor, while Air Marshal Sir Keith Park is RAF commander in the Middle East under General Eaker. Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining heads the U. S. 15th Air Force and Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon the 12th.

2,300,000 in Army Air Force

FORT WORTH, Texas., Jan. 28 (AP)—More than 100,000 pilots have been graduated by the United States Army Air Forces Training Command since 1939, a year in which only 696 pilots were trained.

This was disclosed last night by hitherto confidential statistics on training which Command Headquarters here said had produced manpower for the "world's greatest air force now numbering in excess of 2,300,000 officers and enlisted men."

The figures show that from Jan. 1, 1939, to Nov. 30, 1943, the Command graduated from flying and technical schools: 100,799 pilots, 20,086 bombardiers, 18,805 navigators, 107,218 aerial flexible gunners, and 555,891 ground and air-combat crew technicians.

The 555,891 technicians represents the graduates from basic courses and does not show the total number of technicians produced nor does it give a full picture of the extensive technical training given. Many technical students complete courses in two or more specialties. It included, however, 240,360 airplane mechanics, 100,052 clerks, and 98,974 other specialists.

Russia:

Two Key Rail Points Taken by Russians

Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's forces, fanning out below Leningrad in a drive which has freed that city from siege, have dealt another heavy blow to German communications by capturing the strategically important rail junctions of Volosovo and Tosno.

Announcement of the new successes came as Leningrad's big guns sounded a thunderous tribute to the Red Army offensive which has rolled back the German invader a distance of 40 to 60 miles from the Soviet Union's second city.

Capture of Volosovo placed General Govorov's troops within 39 miles of the Estonian city of Narva. Fifty miles east of Volosovo, Soviet forces stormed into Tosno, eastern terminus of the Narva-Reval railway where it meets the Leningrad-Moscow trunk line 30 miles southeast of Leningrad. Most of the Tosno garrison was killed in the attack, and the remainder threw down their arms, a communiqué said.

Pushing south, the Russians completely cleared the Moscow line and the adjoining highway for a distance of 20 miles to the outskirts of Lyuban, where they engaged the Germans in heavy fighting. The Nazis now hold only the 30-mile stretch of the railroad between Lyuban and Volkhovo, and troops of Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Volkhov Army already have flanked that point.

General Meretskov's forces pushing west from Lake Ilmen, 100 miles below Leningrad, were within two miles of the Leningrad-Vitebsk Railroad at a point 13 miles south of Batetskaya Junction, the war bulletin reported, while other columns swept into Verky Prykhon, eight miles northwest of Shimsk, severing the Shimsk-Pskov highway and jeopardizing German positions in the Staraya Russa salient south of Lake Ilmen.

The Leningrad-Vitebsk line is the next to last one out of the Leningrad area left to the Germans. The last one is the Leningrad-Luga-Pskov-Warsaw railway, a branch of which runs from Pskov to Riga, on the Latvian Baltic coast.

Towns captured by General Meretskov's troops included Zbolotye and Dekhovo, 25 miles northwest of Novgorod, putting his spearheads about 55 miles from the advance units of General Govorov's army pushing south from the Krasnogvardeisk-Tonso sectors.

Far to the south of the Lower Ukraine, the Nazis continued to force the pace, hurling large tank forces against the left wing of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army pushing toward the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railway.

Air Over Europe:

Berlin Hit Hard By British Bombs

Hundreds of RAF heavy night bombers blasted Berlin again during the night.

Great American bombers took over the assault on the Continent shortly after daybreak, thundering out over the general area of the Nazis' so-called "Atlantic Wall," and a United States headquarters announcement said that "a military target in Northern France" had been blasted. The raid, in the same general area where mystery targets have been hit heavily several times in the past six weeks, was the Americans' eighth this month and the second of the week.

The British announcement describing their assault as "very strong," a statement borne out in the loss of 34 aircraft in all the night's operations.

Other RAF bombers hit at Helgoland, the Nazis' North Sea island fortress, while still others struck at unnamed targets in western Germany and Northern France and laid mines in enemy waters.

Early Swedish reports said the raid left great fires burning in the outer districts of Berlin where most of the Capital's heavy industry is concentrated.

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet said the first of the night's bombs fell about 8 p. m., with the full force of the attack concentrated into about a half hour. He said the raid was considered "one of the worst" of the 12 blows but was not on the scale of the first attacks.

New Britain:

Marines Capture Natamo Point

United States Marines, advancing into Japanese-held territory eastward on Borgen Bay, Northwestern New Britain, have captured Natamo Point, Allied headquarters reported.

Natamo Village, former barge base, was seized by the Leathernecks, who were given support by Allied planes. The Borgen Bay sector was invaded last Dec. 26.

South Pacific:

Admiralty Islands Are Bombed Again

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué today reported the sixth raid in nine days on the Admiralty islands. Heavy bombers with fighter escort poured 120 tons of explosives into Japanese positions.

Momote airdrome, one of the two good airstrips in the islands, was plastered with bombs. It was the third heavy blow in three consecutive days on the airdrome.

Altogether, Allied airmen have made nine raids on the Admiralty islands this month, have destroyed at least 15 and possibly 18 planes on the ground and have sunk seven ships and damaged five others.

Submarines:

Berlin Says U-Boats Sank 11 Vessels

The Berlin Radio asserted that German submarines had sunk four destroyers and seven ships totaling 5,100 tons in the past few days in attacks on Allied convoys.

The radiocast did not specify the locale of the sinkings, which were not confirmed by any Allied admissions of shipping losses.

The radiocast asserted that a Murmansk-bound convoy of Liberty ships bearing planes and tanks to Russia had been "particularly hard hit."

France:

Guerrilla Bands Harass Germans

Pitched battles between Nazi troops and strong guerrilla forces near Agen in Southeastern France were reported by travelers who said the area had been placed under German military rule as a result of the clashes.

The travelers said the outbreak was touched off by the assassination of Max Fournier, whose factories, they reported, have been at work night and day turning out arms for the Germans.

Guerrilla forces on Jan. 24, they said, raided Agen airfield, attacking hangars which have been turned into Gerfman Army arsenals, killing several German sentries and succeeding in firing one hangar.

Yugoslavia:

Belgrade in Sight Of Partisan Troops

Yugoslav Partisans, striking simultaneously, have severed the important Belgrade-Zagreb railway in six different sectors, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reported, while dispatches from Cairo disclosed that Yugoslav spearheads were fighting within sight of Belgrade itself.

Sharp fighting was continuing around Tuzla and Zvornik in Eastern Bosnia and Cairo reported that German relief forces had been dispatched to that area from Danube River bases to the north. According to these reports, Partisan bands hold commanding positions along the Drina and Bosna River valleys through which enemy troops are marching.

Fairness British Aim In UNRRA Management

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—The House of Commons has made a good start in grasping the significance of the enormous task of relief and rehabilitation which lies ahead of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In voting two new votes of credit for war purposes of £750,000,000 and £1,000,000,000, Commons also agreed to the British contribution to UNRRA of £80,000,000.

Britain today claims to be the first country specifically to vote its UNRRA contribution. But this contribution is seen as a solemn duty and not occasion for any particular expressions of gratitude from outside Britain.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson gave new figures for Britain's war expenditure at £13,250,000 daily and the nation's total annual revenue at £7,250,000,000.

Scramble for Supplies

Sir John told Commons that as occupied countries were liberated there would be a scramble for supplies and there would be inflation. Therefore, he said, the UNRRA would seek, first, to provide essential imports and services for territories which could not make good themselves in finance or shipping and, second, to balance supplies so that no one nation which was fortunate in its resources should maintain a standard involving privation elsewhere.

Then Sir John added a passage which, because it pointed to relief measures in Germany, caused much discussion. He said "countries which are not in a position to pay will be expected to do so when they can, and in particular payment for supplies to and from enemy territories must constitute a claim with high priority on those territories."

This was assumed to mean that UNRRA relief would be available for Germany. A conservative member, G. E. H. Palmer, said "the question of relief in Germany in circumstances of economic collapse is one which will arouse violent antagonism, more particularly if supplies to Germany mean a greater shortage either here or in the occupied territories."

In the debate following Sir John's statement, Commons seemed reconciled to the fact that the present drastic level of rationing in Britain would have to continue after German defeat so as to provide relief for those nations even worse off.

Want Fair Operation

But some members wanted a definite period named by the Government for the continuation of the present scale of rationing in Britain, say 6 months or 12 months. Others pointed out that Britons who were still forced to live austerely would want to be sure that UNRRA was operating fairly and efficiently and that there was no question of relief being used by the United Nations as a political weapon.

Maybe the tightened belts of Britons will help in keeping the searching public eye on the UNRRA policy. That factor was certainly indicated in yesterday's Commons debate.

In summing up the debate for the Government, the Minister of State, Richard Law, stressed the seriousness of the world food shortage which would add greatly to the problems of UNRRA. He underlined that the prosecution of war and relief work would go on simultaneously. He said that no nation would be compelled to accept UNRRA relief, but he warned that any country disregarding UNRRA must pay attention to world markets and to arrangements that this United Nation's administration is organizing.

Record 1-Day Total In Fourth Loan Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Biggest single day's sales of the Fourth War Loan sent the total for individual purchases last night to $1,165,000,000, a gain of $121,000,000 from Jan. 26.

The Treasury reported the increase after Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., had told a press conference that the campaign was "going along all right" and National Director Ted Gamble described the campaign as being off to a much better start than the Third War Loan last autumn.

Slot-Machine Men Hit Tokens —And It's Not 'Token Fight'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Operators of coin-operated vending machines throughout the nation have banded together for a "token" fight against the Office of Price Administration, and even though the contract for the new ration currency already has been let for distribution Feb. 27, the vendors' pressure against ration officials and congressmen indicates that it is no mere "token" resistance.

The National Automatic Merchandising Association for several months has been attempting to get the OPA to authorize a slug thickers than the one now authorized. Vendors feel that the ones about to deluge the nation will bankrupt many machine operators through counterfeit use instead of legal coins.

Much of the strategy remains secret, for the vendors feel if they disclose too much detail they will tip off the public how their food, gum, and packaged-goods machines can be beaten, not only with the coming tokens but also by existing odds and ends.

Transit Group Aids

C. S. Darling, Secretary of the Association, reported aid from another quarter (without intending to coin a pun): the American Transit Association has sent a letter to members throughout the United States—local street railway and bus transportation companies—requesting action.

Mr. Darling asserted that last October OPA officials had promised to use a token whose edge measured .88 of an inch which would be "trouble proof."

On Jan. 4, Bryan Houston, Deputy OPA Administrator in Washington, wired Mr. Darling that OPA was adhering to a .642-inch token because its advantages outweighed disadvantages.

"It is realized that any practicable token, regardless of size or type," Mr. Houston said, "will cause difficulty if used illegally in some fare boxes, turnstiles, package lockers, vending machines, etc. We are satisfied, however, that the possible illegal use of tokens in some fare boxes, turnstiles, and the like will be more than offset by the great savings in money and critical materials, together with the greater convenience to the public and to retail business which the use of the .642 token will effect.

Fears Held Unfounded

"We are confident," he added, "that the American people will continue to co-operate in making the rationing program work, and that fears of widespread illegal token use are unfounded."

Mr. Darling replied with a telegram to Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, charging that Mr. Houston's word was "designed to obscure the issues." Mr. Darling renewed his plea for "a trouble-free token larger than a nickel," and asked "whether you are going to muddle through with the $3,000,000 blunder that was made when you changed this decision and embarked upon a program to flood the country with 3,000,000,000 nuisance-size tokens that will paralyze the operations of hundreds of thousands of coin-operated machines."

Representative Fred E. Busby (R) of Illinois objected in the House to the letting of a $2,380,000 contract for the fiber tokens by the Osborne Register Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. He attacked the move as having been done without a competitive bid after the War Production Board was unable to guarantee sufficient vulcanized fiber for the larger size.

'Jimmy' Stewart Promoted, But Wears Captain's Bars

A U. S. BOMBER BASE, England, Jan. 28 (AP)—"Jimmy" Stewart still wore his silver Captain's bars at his Liberator base today, uninformed officially of his promotion from Captain to Major.

Confirmed statements made by his friends yesterday that the former movie star had rejected a chance for promotion, a headquarters statement announcing the promotion last night said he had turned down a previous opportunity for advancement.

His friends said he had declined the new rank "until my junior officers get promoted from Lieutenant."

Today Lieut. Major Anderson of Santa Ana, Calif., base public relations officer, disclosed that several junior officers in Captain Stewart's squadron have been promoted since the star of "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," startled his superiors by declining a time requirement waiver.

Stewart's required time in the Captain's grade now has elapsed, however, and he became entitled to the promotion without the waiver which is allowed in the case of combat men. The promotion has not yet cleared the usual Air Force channels officially, however, so Stewart still wore his Captain's bars today.

A squadron commander, Captain Stewart has piloted a Liberator on three raids thus far.

Shipmasters Oppose St. Lawrence Project

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28 (AP)—A Government-proposed deepening of the St. Lawrence River "would open the Great Lakes to competition of tramp steamers of the world and would drive both United States and Canadian-owned steamers to minimum operation," the International Shipmasters' Association says.

Delegates to the Association's Grand Lodge convention, which concluded last night, adopted a resolution opposing Government plans to build canals and locks in the river and to construct a power plant at International Rapids.

The Association rejected a resolution asking promotion of shipmasters to captaincies in the United States Coast Guard. Shipmasters now hold the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Canada Plans Ministries To Speed Rehabilitation

Continued from Page 1

will largely depend on the results of conferences with the provinces. The subjects in the main come under provincial jurisdiction.

As this will most likely be the last session before a general election, the very comprehensiveness of the program, it is suggested, shows the work of expert political craftsmanship.

Observers are inclined to feel, however, that the "political" aspect of the program does not detract from its balance or the scope of its aims. It urges on Parliament that the vital task of winning the war have complete right of way over everything, but it also emphasizes that Canada must be put in a position to meet as effectively as possible the difficulties with which it will be faced when the "cease fire" sounds.

Taxpayers Urged To File Returns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Treasury appealed to wage earners today to begin filling out their income tax returns as soon as they receive wage and tax receipts from their employers.

With an estimated 50,000,000 returns expected before the March 15 deadline the department is seeking to avoid the usual last-minute rush.

However, Harold N. Graves, Acting Internal Revenue Commissioner, said one of the most important reasons for early action is to determine how much tax must be paid.

"Some of you," he said in a message to taxpayers, "will owe a substantial amount, many will owe a small figure, others will get refunds. You owe it to your self to find out at once about your own situation."

The fact that taxes have been deducted from paychecks under the pay-as-you-go system does not excuse taxpayers from making March 15 returns.

Bulgarians Urged To Fatten Geese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Fattening of geese and ducks has been urged in a Bulgarian newspaper article by the Ministry of Agriculture to compensate for a fat shortage due to a poor crop of sunflower seeds, which had been the principal source of vegetable oils in Bulgaria, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

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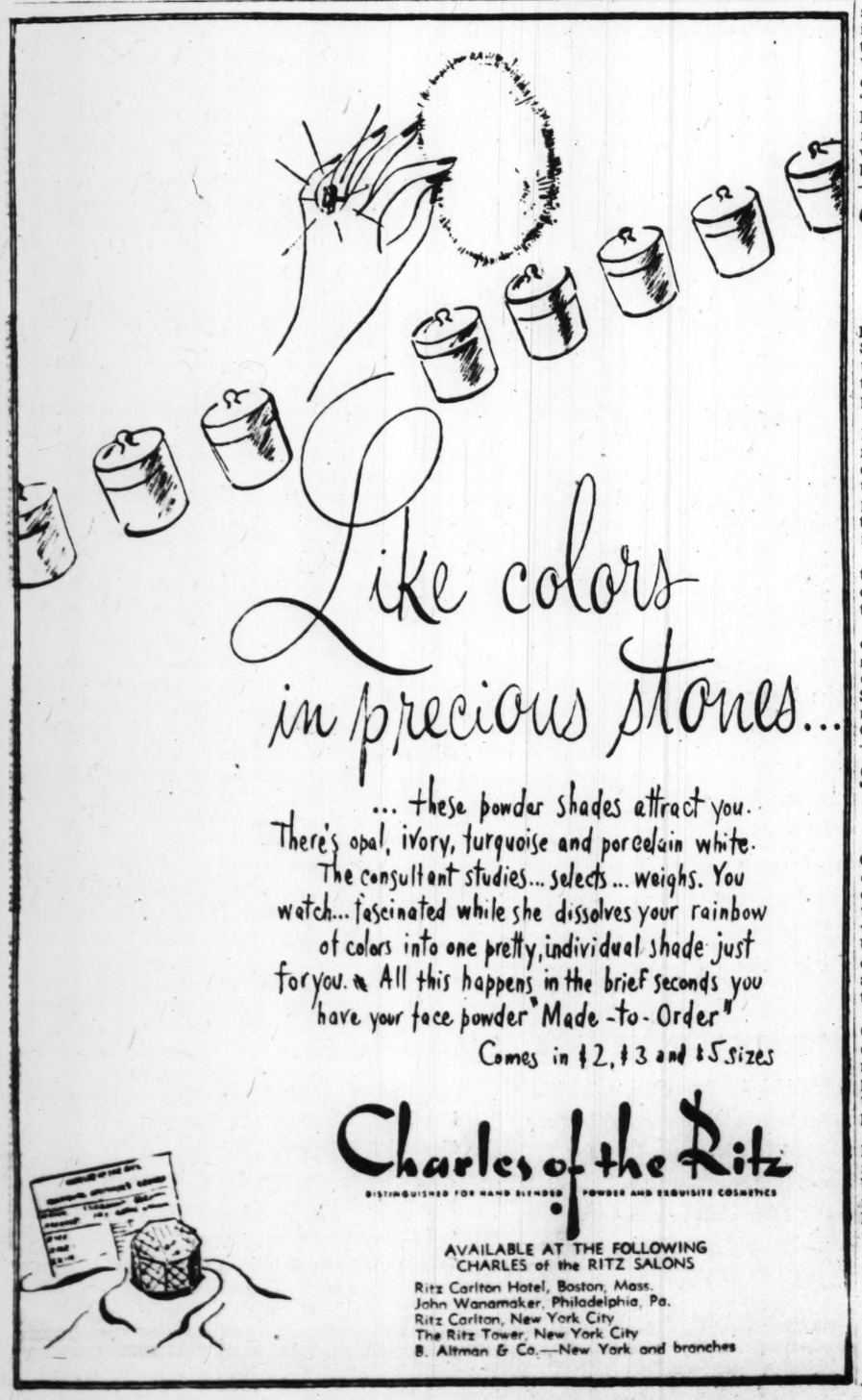
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Reich-Japanese Cargoes Escape Allied Patrols

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's break with the Axis puts another barrier across the narrow traffic lane between Berlin and Tokyo.

From the very beginning of the war, trade between the Reich and Japan had to be carried out over extended routes. Until June, 1941, goods could be shipped by way of the Trans-Siberian railway.

After the invasion of Russia the land route was closed, but by that time German domination of Vichy made it possible to maintain traffic along the route Marseille-Africa-Madagascar-Indo-China.

Particularly urgent and not voluminous cargo could be picked up by South American planes at some spots in the Pacific and flown to this hemisphere and from here to Europe.

This was far from an ideal solution, but even so it must have hurt the Axis when, after December, 1941, Latin America, except for Argentina and Chile, was closed to it. And now, in quick succession, the last two footholds in South America have been lost.

From now on what Germany needs from Japan (rubber, tin, oil, hemp and drugs) and what Japan needs from the Reich (machine tools, optical instruments, mercury and some chemical products) must be entrusted either to speedy blockade runners or to submarines.

French refugees who arrived in North Africa disclosed that Japan and Germany were still carrying on a lively traffic in vital war materials, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Algiers. It was asserted that, despite vigilant Allied sea and air patrols, more than 300,000 tons of critically needed supplies were transported in each direction during 1942.

The refugees disclosed that the bulk of the shipments was carried by blockade runners or submarines plying between France, Singapore, and Yokohama. Sea traffic was said to have been augmented by cargo planes making intermediate stops at secret bases in the African jungles and in South America.

No estimates of the volume of German-Japanese trade in 1943 are available, but it is safe to assume that it was decreasing. Especially the establishing of Allied bases on the Azores, last October, put the Axis underwater liners in a tight spot.

Fewer Blockade Runners

And last December's naval engagement in the Bay of Biscay in which the 5,000-ton blockade runner Münsterberg was sunk together with four of the ten escorting destroyers, showed how dearly it costs Germany to import goods from the Far East.

[The Earl of Selborne, British Minister of Economic Warfare, has just disclosed that it was believed Japan would dispatch fewer blockade runners this year because next to nothing was getting through. Germany is thought to have lost 75 per cent of its blockade runners last season, the Earl said, predicting an even worse result for the current season.]

In recent weeks the Japanese have been asking the Reich to rush through some experts, the Overseas News Agency reports in a cable from London. Japan needs these experts to train skilled workers and specialists of whom there is a shortage, according to Far Eastern sources. Besides home expansion of wartime industries, the Japanese now are engaged in industrializing the occupied territories.

Tokyo, it is understood, considers it more efficient to manufacture goods nearer the fighting fronts, since a great saving in shipping is effected.

Germany, presumably, will supply the experts, but, with South America securely locked and blockade runners so hard pressed by Allied warships, they will have to travel by submarine.

Exchange of Visits

It is known that a number of Japanese diplomats reached Europe recently, and that various Indian Nationalists collaborating with the enemy, such as Subhas Chandra Bose, have traveled from Berlin to Tokio. They, too, probably were ferried in the 2,500-ton subs that set out from the Bay of Biscay in the Atlantic and the Andaman Isles in the Indian Ocean to meet and exchange passengers and mails somewhere in the Pacific.

Growing tightness of the allied blockade is not the only weak spot in economic relations between Germany and Japan. Obstacles put up by the Allies are augmented by an undeniable tension between Berlin and Tokyo.

Germany, for one thing would like to see its partner open a second front against Russia. This was disclosed in the usual roundabout manner in a recent radio address made by Admiral von Lützow, naval spokesman of the German Reichsrundfunk.

Answering some alleged questions from the public, Admiral von Lützow explained that Japan could not "actively intervene" in the war against Russia because, "from a military viewpoint it is fully engaged in a battle area extending many thousands of miles," and because "a partial overstraining of its forces is not in the interest of the Tripartite Powers."

A vivid regret, if not a criticism, of Japan's "full engagement" is unmistakable in this statement.

Both Sides "Let Down"

The Japanese, on the other hand, are likewise dissatisfied with the way the Russian campaign is going. For there is good reason to assume that Japan timed its attack on the United States with the Russian collapse which Hitler promised to bring about by the end of November, 1941.

If that promise had been fulfilled, Germany and Japan could have linked hands across Siberia, close military co-operation and an unhampered exchange of goods would have been secured. Therefore, not quite without reason, Japan, too, feels itself let down by its partner.

Besides, there is a mutual mistrust concerning war aims and distribution of the spoils after victory. According to a German clandestine radio station, motion for a meeting between Adolf Hitler and Premier Hideki Tojo was introduced in the Nipponese Parliament recently.

It was suggested, the broadcast stated, that the two leaders should get together in order to discuss their ideas about how to deal with the Dutch, British, and United States possessions after the war, and to announce their war aims.

Though this may have been meant partly as a kind of "Axis Teheran," it may have been intended primarily to assure the Japanese people that they will not have to fight another war after they have defeated the Allies.

Despite the praise which the two partners are lavishing upon each other, Japan is under no illusion about Germany's sincerity. Several times during recent years the Nipponese authorities uncovered German-organized spy rings in their country. Several Nazi journalists and businessmen were expelled. The latest incident concerned a leading official of the I. G. Dye Trust branch in Kobe, the Swedish newspaper Goeteborgs Handels-ooch-Sjoefartstidning quoted in a dispatch released by the Office of War Information.

According to this report, which was also confirmed by German underground sources, the Japanese I. G. branches have closed in protest over the arrest, and Heinrich Georg Stahmer, German Ambassador to Tokyo, has protested against the "increasing oppression of German businessmen in Japan."

El Motorman

Associated Press

Rail Pioneer at Philadelphia

Dorothy E. Williams, former grocery store clerk, takes the controls of a Quaker City subway-elevated train as the City's first girl "El" motorman. "You have to keep a cool, level head," she says.

Colorado's Mountain-Top Lake To Interest Postwar Tourists

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FLORISSANT, Colo.—In these days one must do much of one's pleasure-traveling in memory, and one of the spots I have marked down for a sure return visit after the war is the wild region just around and below the Eleven-Mile Dame, which holds much of Denver's water supply in a long clear mountain lake at 8,500 feeet altitude.

The lake spills back into the high tundra-like country of Colorado's South Park, but the dam is in thick woods. Of course it is absolutely closed now, and the cheerful couple who superintend the dam from a little stone house just below it, are probably more lonely than ever, 32 miles from a mail box, and for company only the few men who tend the machinery that opens and shuts the big valves—in any one of which a man could stand upright.

The hollow roar of the water, shooting out in a white plume some 20 or 30 feet to fall into the rocky channel below and go racing toward Denver, dominates the conversation as does the roar of an airplane's engines.

Across this stream, opposite the house, is a rustic stone bridge, and one of the thrills of a lifetime is to look down through the bright water and see the huge rainbow trout, in schools facing upstream, their sides flashing gloriously. Some of those fellows must be 20 inches long. Lake and stream are closed to fishermen there even in peacetimes.

The superintendent's wife had a smooth bright lawn of which she was proud, but confessed that her attempts to raise flowers and a few hardy vegetables, in the brief, cool summer, were a continuous battle with the surrounding wild life. She would go out in the morning to her budding flowers, and find the buds nipped neatly off, and laid in a row, like some sort of votive offering, on the huge boulder outcrop that ringed her garden on three sides.

She thought the coneys did it or the gophers that lived in the cracks in the rocks, but she could not understand the motive, as few of the buds were ever eaten.

Then, too, she was friends with the deer, of which a huge buck and his following of six does were frequent visitors to her house. They kept the lawn nicely cropped, grazing at early dawn.

The housewife, the first summer she was up there, she was concerned about what would happen to the deer in the open season. She says they vanished a day or so before, and she saw nothing of them—until the dawn of the morning after the season closed, when she heard a slight noise outside, and raised the shade to see the familiar seven, cropping the lawn, back from some remote hideout in the hills.

South African Ship Repairing Gains During Past Four Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Expansion in the ship repairs industry in South Africa, in the past four years has been striking. Although the battle for control of the Mediterranean Sea remained undecided, Britain's eastern fleets had to revert to the historical route 'round the Cape of Good Hope and this gave the impetus of ship repairs as a recognized part of the Union's war effort.

Ships bound for Egypt or the vital Suez Canal zone found their voyage increased by more than five times, and the journey to India was more than doubled in length. For two years or more this put a tremendous strain on the shipping resources of Great Britain and the Allies. Huge convoys, including some of the world's largest ships, called at South African ports for fuel, food, and repairs.

Work Is Price of 'Subs'

The volume of repair work the war required was multiplied, not only by the manifold increase in the number of ships calling at South African ports, but British shipyards were heavily overworked and partly incapacitated by enemy bombing; the continent of Europe was lost; the great dockyards of Hong Kong and Singapore were in Japanese hands; ships were being driven beyond the limits of mechanical endurance; there was neither time nor manpower for regular refits and overhauls; old ships, which in peacetime would not have been considered fit for use, were pressed into service.

Enemy submarines were taking their toll, and ships heavily damaged by torpedo and mine limped into South African ports.

Well Fixed for Harbors

The Union has four first-class harbors, splendidly equipped. Durban had the largest graving dock in the southern hemisphere, capable of accomodating all but a very few of the world's largest ships. The mining industry was attended by general engineering work shops for its maintenance and development.

South Africa also had its primary steel industry, with newly-developing secondary offshoots.

The South African Railways, which operated 13,500 miles of railways, had modern workshops, four of which were at the four ports. Last, but not least, although many of the best technicians were away with the fighting forces, the Union still had large numbers of first-class artisians, and a vast reserve of unskilled native labor.

Nazis to Empty Mediterranean Area of French

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German-controlled Vichy press is systematically preparing public opinion for the largest evacuation the Germans so far have carried out in Occupied France—to clear the entire Mediterranean coasts from French civilians.

The evacuation order, it is reported, will affect not less than 2,000,000 persons who will be obliged to find new homes in the interior of the country. As living conditions today are in France, the evacuees are likely to suffer extreme hardships.

As in the case of the labor deportations to Germany, the Nazis have avoided issuing the evacuation orders directly. It will be the French "Government" in Vichy which will have to take upon themselves the job of carrying out these highly unpopular measures and which—the Nazis hope—will appear responsible for the sufferings in the eyes of the French people. However, the French will not be taken in by Nazi propaganda tricks.

Joseph Darnand, the French "Himmler," who, as chief of the Vichy police, will supervise the evacuation, has inaugurated his activity by ordering mass arrests of all "suspected" elements. Hundreds have already been rounded up and have been sent to concentration camps, among them outstanding personalities of Jewish origin as Colonel Schwob d'Héricourt and Madame Deutsch de la Meurthe, both well known in international circles.

M. Darnand, who before being appointed head of the Vichy police, had been the Fascist "boss" on the French Riviera, is now taking his revenge on his former antagonists. He has obtained from Pierre Laval the setting up of "special military courts" (according to an Algiers radiocast) to deal with "terrorists", and these courts have already decided on the execution of numerous French patriots who were captured by the Vichy police forces.

Gyros Used to Keep Warplanes on Course

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Electrically-driven gyroscopic flight instruments help keep airplanes on their courses under conditions so confusing that pilots "might fly in circles and not realize it," the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was told Jan. 27.

Describing the working of the gyroscopes, Albert Hansen, Jr., of the General Electric Company, explained:

"Any pitch, roll or yaw—that is, lengthwise or crosswise tilt or turn—produces an electric signal in the automatic pilot. This signal is amplified and converted into mechanical power which moves elevators, ailerons and rudder to bring the airplane back to its correct attitude and course."

Intolerant Type of Mail Faces Legislative Barrier

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A House Post Office Subcommittee yesterday approved legislation to bar from the mails any material intended to stir up "hatred, contempt, ridicule or obloquy" for any individual or group because of race or religion.

Persons violating the proposed law would face a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

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Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Judge Fay Bentley of the Juvenile Court In Washington Sees Decade of Progress

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Hello there, Jane, how are you getting along?"

"Just fine, Miss Bentley," smiled Mary Jane, a little girl who was a ward of the District of Columbia Juvenile Court. It was not so much the flash of white teeth in a broad smile, as the expression of her wide brown eyes as she watched Judge Fay Bentley pass through the room that told the story of the relation of this judge to the young charges who come under the jurisdiction of her court. It was unmistakably that of a friend to whom they could look for help and understanding.

February marks the 10th anniversary of her appointment as judge of the Juvenile Court in the Nation's Capital. It was made plain when she was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1934 that she had been selected on the basis of her qualifications—that her appointment was not political. She was a professional social worker who had been actively engaged in the children's field since 1920, was also a member of the bar, and had had experience in law enforcement. She weathered a storm of protest from those who considered long legal experience more vital than acquaintance with social problems, and went forward in the reorganization of the court on the basis of the children's needs.

When she discovered during the first six months she was there that more than half of the children brought before her were "repeaters," she began seeking a remedy. She knew it was "problem families" more than "problem children" with whom the court must deal.

Repeater Cases

She called on representatives from the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the Civil Service Commission, leading welfare agencies in the District, the Brookings Institution and the Personnel Board of the District Government to act as an advisory committee and make a survey. This committee found that an average of 66.7 per cent of the cases in the District Juvenile Court were repeaters while the average for the whole country was 33 per cent. The committee recommended better follow-up work by officers of the court, and a law giving the court jurisdiction other than that specified by the provisions under which it then functioned.

Although somewhat limited by the salary budget the whole set-up was changed in accordance with the committee's recommendations. Fewer persons were employed but they were persons trained for their jobs and paid accordingly. The results of the change were so satisfactory that the standards set up by the committee were incorporated in the new law passed by Congress in 1938 pertaining to the District of Columbia Juvenile Court.

This law gives the court exclusive jurisdiction over all children under 16 years of age and original jurisdiction up to 18. This means that all cases of children under 18 must be filed in the juvenile court but the court has authority to certify a case involving a person between 16 and 18 to the United States District Court provided the offense, had it been committed by an adult, amounts to a felony.

Previous to the new law a child brought before the juvenile court was arraigned as in all criminal courts, and the charges had to meet all of the technicalities of the criminal law. Thus, unless a child acknowledged guilt or could be found guilty of a particular offense, there was no way for the court to deal with him in an endeavor to correct his behavior problems.

Trained Assistants

The significance of the new provisions is that a complete social investigation concerning the child may be made before the case is heard. When he comes before the court, Judge Bentley has at hand a complete report on his home and school background, his mental, physical, and social development and all other information she requires to assist her in meeting his needs.

"The whole purpose of the court is to treat behavior problems that have resulted in trouble," said Judge Bentley.

"Now, under the law's provisions, the court officers are selected through the Federal Civil Service, insuring that no person shall be working with problems of children who has not had professional and academic training and experience."

The new law was followed by a new building designed especially for the needs of a Juvenile Court. The District Planning Commission ruled that the outside must be a replica of the District Court of Appeals but, working with the co-operation of Judge Bentley, the architect, Nathan C. Wyeth, designed the interior to provide the facilities needed for the handling of children's cases. Each of the three floors has been carefully planned to care for the specific parts of the work handled there.

The little court room itself is no more austere than the fair-haired, blue-eyed judge who presides in it, wearing a simple, handsomely tailored black dress instead of formal judicial robes. But, to be sure, it has dignity foreign to the court room in the old building which once housed the court. There I remember wooden floors, a big desk at which the judge presided, wooden chairs. But plants and vines brightened the windows.

Gracious Home

Judge Bentley's home is in historic old Georgetown and was once a stable. Behind it is a little walled-in garden where she has planted all white flowers. One end of the living room with its windows and French doors, looks out on the Garden, and a mirror covering the wall at the other end, brings the reflection of the garden inside. A devoted little cocker spaniel, Katie, is Judge Bentley's constant companion at home.

Despite the heavy responsibilities of her work, Judge Bentley also takes an active part in community affairs in the District. For example, she has served for several years as one of 25 members of the Budget Committee for the Community War Fund which this year apportioned $2,000,000 to community agencies. She is frequently called upon to address civic organizations on the work of the court and gladly does all she can to acquaint residents of the District with it and with their own responsibility to correct conditions which contribute to juvenile delinquency.

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(Above) Judge Fay Bentley of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia shown in a conference room with a ward of the court and several members of the staff. (Left) The judge at home enjoying a game with Katie, her devoted cocker spaniel.

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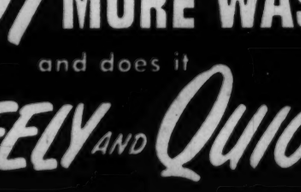

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Citrus Fruit Is Abundant—Perk Up the Winter Menus

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Right now and for the next few weeks, we'll be enjoying the peak of the citrus season.

And here's a tip. The shopping experts say you get more for your money when you buy the smaller-sized lemons and oranges.

Citrus peel makes wonderful flavoring for desserts, baked treats, and even meat dishes. In fact, back in ancient days, the Greeks and Romans and later potentates of the Middle Ages, would soon as not pay a fabulous price for citrus fruits just so they could eat the skins!

How about a tablespoon or so of grated orange rind in a Brown Betty or tossed with the crisp greens in your salad bowl? Or have you tried grating a little orange and lemon peel into your favorite muffin or biscuit recipe?

As for other ways to use the citrus family, there are dozens.

Orange Honey Bread

2 tablespoons shortening
1 cup honey
1 egg, well beaten
1½ tablespoons grated orange peel
2½ cups sifted flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup orange juice
¾ cup chopped nuts

Cream shortening and honey together thoroughly. Add well-beaten egg and grated orange peel. Sift flour with baking powder, soda and salt. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture, alternately with orange juice. Add nuts. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (325° F.) for 1 hour and 10 minutes.

Variation: Omit nuts and substitute ¾ cup candied orange peel cut into bits.

Orange Bran Muffins

⅓ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg
½ cup all bran cereal
1 teaspoon grated orange peel
½ cup orange juice
¼ cup milk
1¾ cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda

Blend shortening and sugar thoroughly. Add egg and beat until creamy. Stir in cereal, orange peel, orange juice and milk. Sift flour with baking powder, salt and soda; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 30 minutes.

Hot Bread Hints: Add 2 teaspoons grated orange peel to a Sally Lunn recipe. Remove from oven. Sprinkle immediately with a mixture of granulated sugar and grated orange peel.

Substitute orange juice for half the milk in waffle batter. Add 1 teaspoon grated orange peel. Bake as usual.

Orange Soufflé with Cream Custard

4 egg whites
4 tablespoons sugar
4 tablespoons orange marmalade

Fold sugar slowly into stiffly beaten egg whites and gradually fold in marmalade. Pour into top part of double boiler placed over boiling water. Cover and cook 50 minutes. Serve hot with Orange Cream Custard and decorate with slices of unpeeled orange. Serves 6.

Orange Cream Custard

4 eggs yolks, well beaten
⅓ cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour or cornstarch
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup orange juice
1 cup cream or top milk
1 teaspoon grated orange peel

Add sugar, flour, salt, juice and cream or milk to well beaten egg yolks. Cook in double boiler until thickened or until mixture coats a metal spoon. Add grated orange peel. Cool quickly. Serve as simple dessert or as dessert sauce with Orange Soufflé. Undiluted evaporated milk may be used.

Grapefruit Pie

½ cup cornstarch
1¼ cups sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1¾ cups boiling water
3 egg yolks
1 tablespoon butter or margarine.
½ cup grapefruit juice
1 teaspoon grated rind
3 egg whites
6 tablespoons sugar

Mix cornstarch, sugar and salt. Add boiling water, stirring to blend well. Cook 15 minutes in double boiler, stirring until thick and smooth. Beat egg yolks slightly and pour cornstarch mixture onto them slowly, stirring constantly. Return to double boiler and cook two minutes longer. Remove from stove and add butter or margarine, grapefruit juice and rind, stirring until well blended. Cool. Pour into 9-inch baked pie shell.

Hot Lemon Mayonnaise

Combine three parts mayonnaise with one part lemon juice. Heat in double boiler. Serve as sauce for vegetables.

'I'm Picking Sea Grapes for Jelly'

By Ethel Snyder
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Charlotta said: "Sea grapes are fool-proof. They almost jell if you look at them. Anyone can make jelly from sea grapes." And what 'elly! Flavor distinctive and delicious, like no other fruit, and pink the color of old cranberry glass.

Our island off the southwest coast of Florida in the Gulf of Mexico is the best place of any I know to get sea grapes. A native of Florida, the sea grape, or Coccolobis uvifera if you prefer, is strictly tropical and grows along the sea coast. It thrives in salty soil. For the most part a shrub, in sheltered places, it grows to be a tree 40 feet high. The trunks make rakish stove pipe bends. The fruit hangs in long, slender clusters and a grape ripens here and there to fall off at the slightest touch. They mature in the fall, not pleasantly edible, and with one large center seed, but they are highly prized for jelly. They are not cultivated but grow wild, and are best along the open Gulf shore. This year the bushes were loaded with fruit, but with little sugar to use, bushels of them went to waste.

Our first summer on Sanibel Island, the cocker spaniel and I were guests at the inn. One bright October morning at breakfast Charlotta, who runs the inn, said to me, "I'm picking sea grapes for jelly right after breakfast. Do you care to join me?" Certainly I would and shortly afterwards we put on broad brim straw hats, took our sea shell baskets, and started off in the station wagon along the beach road towards our favorite shelling beach which we call "The Rocks." Great slabs of coral rocks stick out at low tide, otherwise it is all white sand.

That particular fall with plenty of sugar, there was a scarcity of sea grapes. You had to hunt for them. But the bushes were thick along the Gulf shore and Charlotta knew where to go. Away from the beach stretched miles of flat prairie, with clusters of fall cabbage palms, thickets of scrub palmettoes, and great spiky century plants, their tall blossom stalks outlined against a brilliant blue sky. Mountains of white clouds were rolled up along the horizon.

The spaniel had to stay in the station wagon as the jungle thicket was no place for her. With high expectations of filling our baskets, we started to pick. Be as careful as we could, our movements about the bushes knocked off the ripe ones in showers, and the brush underneath was so thick they were a total loss.

Back in the cool kitchen at the Inn we made ourselves tall fresh limeades with quantities of crushed ice. The limes also were grown on our island. Out of the corner of her eye, Maria the cook looked at our red and perspiring faces. Then casually she peered into our baskets at our scant harvests. "Um!" she said. "Ah didn't know you-all wuz wantin' grapes."

"I did," Charlotta answered "but we couldn't find many." "Ah'll get yuh some. Come along Lovitt," she called to her helper. Putting on straw hats, and taking large water buckets which we thought overly optimistic, away they drove in Maria's car. They went in the same direction we had gone earlier. In an incredibly short time they were back with both buckets filled to overflowing with large ripe cerise fruit.

"Why Maria" exclaimed Charlotta in astonishment. Maria said in her quiet way, "Yuh-all jes ain't knowin' whar they is."

Byrd Sees Menace to Nation In Washington Bureaucracy

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, says that "inefficiency and the lack of organization among the very numerous departments of the Government have made the war cost at least twice as much as it should."

Senator Byrd, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Economy Committee, told the New Jersey Taxpayers Association last night that if President Roosevelt's most recent budget request was approved by Congress the total appropriated for war purposes would be $428,000,000,000.

This, he said, would compare with $40,000,000,000 for the total cost of World War I, including loans to our Allies.

He said that if all the appropriations already made, and requested by the President in the new budget, were expended by July 1, 1946, after deducting revenue in that period, the net debt of the Federal Government would be $358,000,000,000.

Greatest Bureaucracy

"At Washington," the Senator said, "we have the greatest bureaucracy of all time. . . . Not even the most expert and best-informed Government officials can name a majority of the alphabetical agencies that now govern us. This bureaucracy today has 3,063,379 paid employees (exclusive of the armed services). . . . The annual pay roll of this civilian bureaucracy is over $8,000,000,000. . . . Today the Federal Government has one civilian employee to every 2½ soldiers.

"The President of the United States has declared for four freedoms. . . . The Vice-President of the United States . . . has added seven more freedoms to apply to inhabitants of all the world. Mrs. Roosevelt has added four more. It is significant to me that missing from all these freedoms . . . are the freedom from bureaucracy and the freedom of private enterprise."

"Is it fair treatment to the survivors of our armed forces, when they come home . . . to find that the door of opportunity for work has been closed to them by their own Government, unless, forsooth, the head of a labor union is willing to permit them to work, and only then if vacancies should exist? I favor collective bargaining through unions, but a closed shop is undemocratic.

Strike Record Cited

"There are no strikes on the fighting lines, and there should be no strikes on the production lines. But in 1943 . . . American labor unions hung up some new records for strikes. During the first 11 months of 1943, there were 3,069,000 workers who walked out in 3,733 different strikes to the tune of 12,785,000 man-days of work lost."

Returning to his criticism of some home-front activities of the Administration, Senator Byrd said "all over America men and women fear that in the crisis of war we may lose the things we are fighting for. They know that in the 17th and 18th centuries bureaucracy all but destroyed liberty."

"Congress is the hope of America today," he asserted. ". . . When this war is over, the people will thank God for the Congress of the United States, as this Congress, elected by the people, is the only thing that can stand between government by representative democracy on the one hand and government by bureaucracy and dictatorship on the other."

Hull Declares Japanese Acts Inspired by Fiendish Cruelty

Continued from Page 1

pened to those shipments after they left American ships.

Humanitarian reasons are responsible for holding up these atrocity stories to date.

Concern for Relatives

It was hoped that suppression of the story would produce some alleviation of the sufferings of those still living in Japanese prison camps.

There was also the question of avoiding unnecessary concern to relatives of such prisoners. Only after Red Cross reports had made it possible to produce reasonably accurate lists was it felt safe to release information which would not cause needless sorrow.

The second of these considerations has been filled partially. In too many cases the problem of concern has been removed by the cold result of Japanese brutality. Relatives have been informed and nothing now could add to their grief.

The first consideration has been entirely eliminated. Neither good treatment of Japanese nationals in this country nor reticence about discussing Japanese mistreatment of our men had has the desired effect. On the contrary, it appears to have been received as an indication of weakness. Since experience proves that nothing further is to be gained by continued suppression of the facts they have now been released, not only in Washington, but also in London.

Motive of Authorities

Authorities responsible for the decision are fully convinced that they will now add nothing to the hardships of those still alive, but, on the contrary, may produce some alleviation by this kind of warning to the Japanese that their behavior has been carefully noted in the book for the day of reckoning.

The facts are, of course, no surprise to anyone familiar with the course of war in the Pacific. The Japanese initiated it with exactly this kind of behavior against British and Canadian soldiers at Hong Kong where they used bayonets on prisoners and also on helpless wounded in hospitals.

They did the same to Australians at Rabaul. A few who witnessed the incident escaped and eventually reached Australia.

Now the story comes out, but what was released is only the beginning. What the Japanese did to the prisoners after surrender on Bataan and Corregidor is now public. Still to be told officially are many more incidents, including the story of the Japanese repeatedly firing on the white flag of surrender at Corregidor and delaying even the moment which then seemed desirable to the exhausted men on the rock.

White Flag Shot Down

Commander John Merrill was one of the naval officers on duty in Manila Bay to the end. He fought his ship until the white flag was hoisted from the top of Melinta Hill on Corregidor and the surrounding island forts had been ordered to cease firing. Then, under a carefully prearranged plan, he gathered the remnants of his crew together, took a small ship's launch and managed to find a hiding place on the far shore of the bay.

During this process, Commander Morrill told me that he saw Japanese fire bring down the white flag of surrender, not once, but repeatedly. It was hoisted, shot down, and rehoisted under fire. At one time they landed in Corregidor as though to accept the surrender, then withdrew and resumed the bombardment.

This information has been restricted until today. I obtained it from Commander Morrill himself in August, 1942. I never was allowed to print the full facts until today for the reason which lay behind the whole repression of Japanese behavior material—that it might increase the hardships and perils of those still alive in the enemy's hands.

Now it can be told and it can be known publicly that the Japanese began their violation of the established and recognized code of conduct in war from the beginning. First they denied for many hours the right of quarter which has been the basic rule of warfare for a thousand years and has not been denied by European armies since the Middle Ages.

After denying the right of quarter, they then submitted their prisoners to treatment exceeding in brutality anything known in the annals of modern warfare, even with primitive and savage tribes.

Wallace Stirs Women Trade Unionists By Support of Equal Rights Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Scoring Vice-President Wallace's avowed approval of the proposed equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution made Wednesday in a letter to Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, joint congressional chairman of the National Woman's Party, the New York Women's Trade Union League posted a letter to Mr. Wallace today declaring itself "deeply shocked" and tempted to question the consideration he had given the proposal.

The Vice-President's approval of the proposed amendment, the League continued, was especially surprising, "since opposition to it has been and still is an essential plank in the national Democratic platform."

The letter questioned his eagerness to "disregard the years of fruitful experience of millions of industrial women with minimum wage laws, hour laws and other beneficial regulations of their employment conditions."

"Was there no persuasion or significance for you in the fact that for over 20 years the women who labor in the factories, in mills, in the shops and on the assembly lines have consistently opposed this so-called 'equal rights' amendment as inimical to their best interests?" it asks.

"Is it, as you state in your letter, only of 'some possible temporary disadvantage' to some women that this amendment would automatically wipe out for millions of wage-earning women all existing legislation that secures for them wages that at least keeps them in good health? Is it only of 'some possible temporary disadvantage' that our Federal and State Governments would be barred for all times for enacting legislation that will advance the well-being of women?

"Is it only of 'some temporary disadvantage' to scuttle legislation that in the pragmatic test has served to raise the economic status of women and has given to them the means to enjoy real equality?"

Miss Rose Schneiderman, Secretary of the New York State Department of Labor and a pioneer in the organization of women workers, heads the Women's Trade Union League.

Private Makes a Purchase: $10,000 in U. S. War Bonds

GREENVILLE, Pa., Jan. 28 (AP)—The insurance and war bonds officer at Camp Reynolds had reason to gasp when a private stepped up to his desk, saluted, and said:

"Sir, I wish to arrange for the purchase of $10,000 in war bonds."

The soldier, who said he wished to remain anonymous, took one $5,000 bond and five $1,000 to give the Camp's campaign toward a $100,000 goal a big boost.

Refugee Board Asks Diplomats To Help Jews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt's newly-created War Refugee Board said last night it had called upon all American diplomatic officers to try at once to save Europe's Jews from Nazi terrorism and execution.

Composed of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau and War Secretary Henry L. Stimson, the board added that other governments would be asked to co-operate in the program outlined by Mr. Roosevelt Jan. 22.

Specifically, American diplomatic and consular officers were directed to report on existing conditions, including "information as to the permission granted to war refugees to enter each country, the encouragement and co-operation given to such entry and the extent to which each country does not co-operate in permitting entry. Where refugees are refused entry at frontiers, the facts and reasons for such actions have been requested.

"Recommendations as to possible lines of action have been asked with notation of special obstacles which may handicap rescue operations and methods of overcoming such obstacles."

4th WAR LOAN
Let's All Back The Attack

Plan Aid for Jews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Representatives of both major political parties joined in the House yesterday in expressing the desire that the United States "use its good offices" in opening the doors of Palestine to refugee European Jews.

Representative James Wright (D) of Pennsylvania, and Ranulf Compton (R) of Connecticut, introduced identical resolutions containing this idea and both floor leaders, Representative John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, and Representative Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts, asked that it be adopted as "the policy of our country in the light of the stern realities of the present hour."

Thousands of British Killed By Brutalities of Japanese

Continued from Page 1

been reaching His Majesty's Government regarding conditions under which prisoners are detained and work in some of these areas, and as it was of so grave a character as likely to cause distress to relatives, His Majesty's Government felt bound to satisfy themselves that it was authentic before making it public."

Referring to the "many thousands" of British prisoners held in Thailand alone, he said: "Our information is that their health is rapidly deteriorating, that a high percentage of them are seriously ill and that there have been several thousand deaths. The number of such deaths reported by the Japanese to us is just over 100."

"Conditions in Hong Kong appear to be growing worse," Mr. Eden continued. "The whole story would appear to be very bad indeed, but I have worse to come. We have a growing list of cases of brutal outrage on individuals, or groups of individuals.

Police Officer Beaten

"I cannot burden the House with full details of these, but in order to give some idea of their nature I must, I fear, quote one or two typical examples."

Mr. Eden then cited the case of a Shanghai police officer who was interned with 300 other Allied nationals there.

"He incurred the displeasure of the Japanese gendarmerie and was taken to their office in another part of town," Mr. Eden related.

"When he emerged from the building he was practically out of his mind. His arms and feet were infected where ropes had left deep scars and he had lost 40 pounds weight. He died within a day or two of his release."

The second case concerned three British subjects who escaped from a Japanese internment camp in the Philippines, Feb. 11, 1942.

"They were recaptured and flogged by the camp guard," Mr. Eden said. "Two days later they were sentenced to death by a military court in spite of the fact that international law prescribes imposition of only disciplinary punishment for attempt to escape.

"The firing party used automatic pistols and three of the men were not killed outright."

Other Examples Cited

He said the hands of a number of Indian soldiers captured in Burma had been tied behind their backs and then the men had been systematically bayonetted from behind—each receiving three bayonet thrusts.

In another case, a British officer taken prisoner in Burma was clubbed across the face with a sword, then tied to a stake with a rope around his neck, so that only by lunging up on tiptoes could he get enough air to live. The officer was saved when the Allies attacked and the Japanese fled.

Assailing the "barbarous nature of our Japanese enemies," Mr. Eden declared Japan violated not only the principles of international law "but all canons of decent civilized conduct."

War Contracts Termination Up to Congress in New Bill

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policy that provides fair compensation for war contract termination, and interest at 3 per cent on unpaid remainder of settlement payments.

Bill Treats Topic Broadly

Recently the Office of War Mobilization promulgated a uniform war contracts termination clause. It set down the principles for ending contracts, limiting to 6 per cent profits on all work begun but incomplete, and to 2 per cent on all unprocessed inventory.

This uniform termination clause, however, is for use only in prime contracts and does not help in the contract settlement problems of subcontractors and suppliers. Nor does it solve the problem of interim financing, defective contracts, appeals. Nor do war contracting agencies at the moment possess unqualified power to negotiate final settlements.

The purpose of the Murray bill is to put entire supervision of war contract termination in all its aspects under one authority and keep the program under congressional supervision.

Speaking today in New York before the National Screw Machine Products Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria, Senator Murray explained many of the provisions of his contemplated bill.

He disclosed that while many committees in Congress were busy holding hearings and drafting legislation and business organzations and labor groups were showing increased interest in postwar plans, his committee and Senator Walter F. George's postwar planning committee had worked out together this omnibus contract termination bill. It is intended, he said, as a broad statute covering contract termination as a whole in contrast to the more limited action of the Office of War Mobilization.

Mr. Murray was particularly concerned lest in the tremendous shift from war to peace production small business enterprises be forced to the wall and monopoly in industry and commerce take over completely. He promised he and his committee would do all in their power to preserve America's system of free enterprise, particularly anything that would aid small independent businesses.

After the war, he said, there will be over $15,500,000,000 of the newest and most modern industrial facilities owned by the United States Government. This must not all fall into the hands of large corporations, he insisted, but rather must little business concerns be allowed to purchase or lease a goodly part of this modern equipment.

Freedom of Press Award Established

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28 (AP)—Dr. Winfred G. Leutner, Western Reserve University President, announced today an award will be presented by the University to the American newspaper making the most distinguished contribution to freedom of the press this year.

The award, in the form of a plaque, was made possible by a $1,000 gift from Edward L. Bernays, in whose name the presentation will be made, Dr. Leutner said. Mr. Bernays is a New York public relations counsel, author, and lecturer.

U. S. Rebukes Spain for Deal With Nazis by Holding Up Oil

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the Nazis, it was natural for the U. S. to act.

Those products that Spain has for sale are wolfram, ore from which tungsten is derived, mercury, pyrites and oranges. Actually, the United States and other nations have not been in any desperate need for these items. But by keeping them out of the hands of the Germans they have to some degree at least hurt the German war effort.

Hitler May Have Swung Club

The most reasonable explanation advanced here for Spain's action in making a deal with Berlin in the obvious light of Nazi reverses is that Hitler held the threat of invasion over Franco. That would be the desperate action of a man who, seeing the war fronts closing in on Germany proper, would do anything to keep the fighting out of his own front yard. By turning Spain into a battleground the coming Cross-Channel invasion could well be temporarily postponed, and Gibraltar and Allied forces in Africa and Italy threatened.

The Spanish deal with Berlin is but the latest in a series of steps the Franco Government has taken that have disturbed the United Nations. There have been protests that Spanish troops are still fighting with the Germans on the Russian front despite Spanish denials. There have been representations on the activities of Axis agents in Spanish territory, particularly near Gibraltar, which have gone unexplained. There have been requests which have been ignored. There have been charges that Spanish ships are engaged in smuggling contraband war materials into Spain for Nazi use.

The turn of events in South America cannot but have its effects on Spain. The firm and united stand taken by Western Hemisphere nations in refusing to recognize the Revolutionary Junta in Bolivia and Argentina's break with the Axis should be proof enough to Spain that the United Nations are intent on winning diplomatic victories as well as military ones. These events, combined with constant protests from the Allied Nations regarding Spain's actions, may well cause Franco to reconsider his present policies.

Ban Pleases British

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The report from Washington that Caribbean oil shipments to Spain would be embargoed during February was regarded in London today as another powerful step in the American and British "get tough" attitude toward Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

While official comment was not available, the reported action generally was linked with recent sharp words to Franco from Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and others in Parliament.

It was pointed out also that the week's developments—Argentina's break with the Axis and the non-recognition of the Revolutionary Junta in Bolivia—were part of concerted action to plug loopholes as the Allies gathered their might for a final crushing military blow against Germany.

The British press and the public have been enthusiastically applauding every stern word said to Franco, especially since the arrival of the bomb-garnished oranges from Spain.

Story of Japanese Atrocity On Heroes of Bataan Disclosed

Continued from Page 1

Artillery Corps, of Dunmore, Pa., and Lieut. Col. William E. Dyess, Air Corps, of Albany, Texas. Colonel Dyess was killed in a fighter-plane crash at Burbank, Calif., recently while preparing to return to duty in the Pacific. Colonel Mellnik is with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific. Commander McCoy is on duty in the United States.

"Their sworn statements included no hearsay whatever, but only facts which the officers related from personal experience and observations," said the official report.

"The statements have been verified from other sources. . . .

"The three officers stated that several times as many American prisoners of war have died, mostly of starvation, forced hard labor, and general brutality, as the Japanese have ever reported.

"At one prison camp, Camp O'Donnell, about 2,200 American prisoners died in April and May, 1942. In the camp at Cabanatuan, about 3,000 Americans had died up to the end of October, 1942. Still heavier mortality occurred among Filipino prisoners of war at Camp O'Donnell."

The calculated campaign of brutality began as soon as the exhausted American and Filipino soldiers on Bataan collapsed under the overwhelming weight of the enemy assault. What was in store for them was to begin with "The March of Death"—and Colonel Dyess reported that, beaten and hopeless as they were, they never would have surrendered if they had guessed what lay ahead.

Thousands of prisoners were herded together on the Mariveles airfield at daylight, April 10, within earshot of the still-defiant guns of Corregidor. Some had food, but were not permitted to eat. All were searched, their personal belongings seized. Those with Japanese money or tokens were beheaded.

Terrible Six-Day March

Then, in groups of 500 to 1,000, they began the terrible six-day march, along the national road off Bataan toward San Fernando in Pampanga Province, "The March of Death," so hideous it would make the Black Hole of Calcutta sound like a haven of refuge.

A Japanese soldier took Colonel Dyess' canteen, gave the water to a horse, threw the canteen away. In a broiling sun, prisoners were herded through clouds of dust. Men recently killed lay along the road, their bodies flattened by Japanese trucks. Patients bombed out of a field hospital were pushed into the marching column. At midnight the entire group was penned in an enclosure too narrow to allow any of them to lie down. They had had no water—a Japanese officer finally permitted them to drink at a dirty carabao wallow.

Before daylight the next day the march was resumed. Still no food for any of them—water at noon from a dirty roadside stream. Another bull pen at night. When exhausted men fell out moaning, no one was allowed to help—those who still marched heard shots behind them.

On the third day "we were introduced to a form of torture which came to be known as the sun treatment. We were made to sit in the boiling sun all day without cover. We had very little water; our thirst was intense. Many of us went crazy and several died. . . . Three Filipino and three American soldiers were buried while still alive. . . .

"Along the road in the Province of Pampanga there are many wells. Half-crazed with thirst, six Filipino soldiers made a dash for one of the wells. All six were killed. As we passed Lubao we marched by a Filipino soldier . . . hanging over a barbed-wire fence. . . .

Locked in Boxcar

"Before daylight on April 15 we were marched out and 115 of us were packed into a small narrow-gauge boxcar. The doors were closed and locked. Movement was impossible. . . . The heat and stench were unbearable. . . . At Capiz Tarlac we were taken out and given the sun treatment for three hours. Then we were marched to Camp O'Donnell. . . .

"I made that march of about 85 miles in six days on one mess kit of rice. Other Americans made 'The March of Death' in 12 days, without any food whatever."

The prisoners taken at Corregidor did not experience that march, but 7,000 Americans and 5,000 Filipinos were packed for a week with no food on a concrete pavement 100 yards square. There was one water spigot for the 12,000—the average wait to fill a canteen was 12 hours. They got their first food—a mess kit of rice and a can of sardines—after seven days.

At Camp O'Donnell there were virtually no water facilities. Prisoners stood in line 6 to 10 hours to get a drink. Clothing went unchanged a month and a half. The principal food was rice, varied twice in two months with enough meat to give one fourth of the men a piece an inch square. A few times there were comoties, a type of sweet potato, but many were rotten and the prisoners themselves had to post a guard to keep their starving comrades from devouring the rotten vegetables. There was an occasional dab of coconut lard, a little flour, a few mango beans. But there was a "black market"—those who had money could buy from the Japanese a small can of fish for $5.

There was a hospital—a dilapidated building with no facilities, no medicine. Hundreds lay on the bare floor without cover. The doctors did not even have water to wash the human filth from their patients. After one week, the death rate was 20 Americans a day, 150 Filipinos; after two weeks, 50 and 500 respectively. The sick as well as the merely starving were forced into work gangs, and worked until they dropped dead.

Conditions Improve

About June 1, the Americans were removed from Camp O'Donnell to Cabanatuan, where Colonel Dyess joined Coloney Mellnik and Commander McCoy, who had come in from Corregidor. Conditions there were a little better. There was adequate drinking water, it was possible to bathe in muddy water, but the diet did not improve. And the brutality continued—men were beaten with shovels and golf clubs, "men were literally worked to death."

Three officers who tried to escape were caught, stripped to their shorts, their hand tied behind them and pulled up by ropes fastened overhead, and kept in this position in the blazing sun for two days; periodically the Japanese beat them with a two-by-four; finally one was beheaded and the others shot. By Oct. 26, when Colonel Dyess, Commander McCoy and Colonel Mellnik left Cabanatuan, 3,000 of the American prisoners had died.

The three officers were taken, with 966 other prisoners, to a penal camp at Davao, Mindanao, and put to hard labor. Food was slightly better there, but "the salvation of the American prisoners of war," Colonel Dyess reported, was the American and British Red Cross supplies, both clothing and food, that finally began to arrive, months late. The beatings, the murder, the studied mistreatment and humiliation continued. By April, 1943, there were 1,100 of the 2,000 prisoners at Davao still able to work.

This was the life from which Commander McCoy, Colonel Dyess and Colonel Mellnik escaped on April 4, 1943. The account is based solely on their official reports, but the Army and Navy said at least four others were known to have escaped from the Philippines — Majors Michiel Dobervitch, Ironton, Minn.; Austin C. Shofner, Shelbyville, Tenn., and Jack Hawkins, Roxton, Texas, and Corporal Reid Carlos Chamberlain, El Cajone, Calif., all of the Marine Corps.

Full Story Asked

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Charging that the "full-blooded story of this war is not being presented to the people," Palmer Hoyt, former Director of the Office of War Information's domestic branch, says that if Japanese bestiality is disclosed "frankly and boldly, and as a part of each day's news," the Japanese will treat prisoners better.

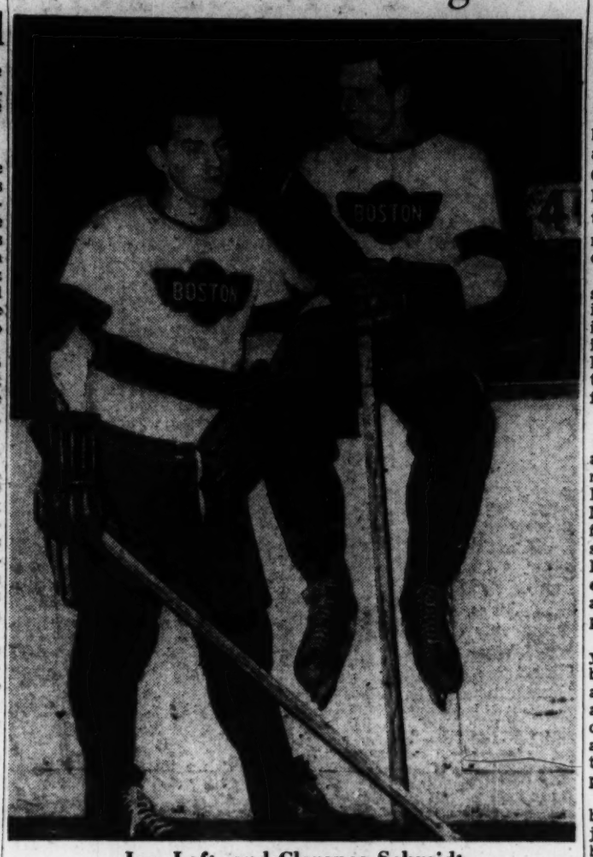
In an article to be published in next week's edition of the American Magazine, Mr. Hoyt declares that "with the war going against them, they (the Japanese) will fear to do otherwise." The article was written before the Army and Navy disclosed the story of Bataan atrocities.

Prohibitionists Pick Southerner as Nominee

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Andrew Johnson, Wilmore, Ky., lecturer and evangelist, has been nominated by the Prohibition Party's National Executive Committee for Vice-President of the United States. The announcement was made today by Edward E. Blake, Chicago, Chairman of the Party.

Mr. Johnson's nomination was made to fill a vacancy on the Prohibition ticket set up by withdrawal of Floyd C. Carrier of Takoma Park, Md. Mr. Johnson was a recent candidate for Governor of Kentucky on the Prohibition ticket.

Teammates Once Again



Joe, Left, and Clarence Schmidt

Earlier this winter Clarence Schmidt was ordered to give up playing hockey because of illness and told he should never play again. This week end, however, he will prove himself fully recovered and rejoin his namesake Joe as a forward for the Boston Olympics. The two are not related, Clarence coming from Eveleth, Minn., and Joe from Regina, Sask.

Olympics Face Crescents And Falcons on Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Bruins in the Midwest and scheduled to meet Red Wings at Detroit's Olympia tomorrow night, the Olympics have the hockey scene to themselves in Boston this week end as they face Brooklyn Cresents tomorrow night and Philadelphia Falcons Sunday evening at the Garden. Both games will start at 8:30 p. m.

The games will mark the resumption of league activity by the Olympics for the first time in two weeks, for since they last beat Brooklyn 7-5 on Jan. 16, they have taken time out for a couple of exhibition games. These they split with the Coast Guard outfit from Curtis Bay.

The Coast Guard Cutters snapped the 'Pics over-all winning streak of 16 straight games, but the local skates still are protecting their strictly league mark of 14 straight victories. They have not been beaten by a circuit team since Dec. 3, when New York Rovers edged them here 6-5 for their only league defeat in the entire season of 24 games.

Seek First Wins

Both Brooklyn and Philadelphia, therefore, will be seeking their first triumphs over the Olympics, who have surprised even themselves that they still can win even though their ranks have been heavily raided by the hard-pressed Bruins. The 'Pics have beaten Crescent four times and outscored them 27-12 since the Brooklyn entry was formed Dec. 6. Their record against Philadelphia is seven straight wins and they have outscored the Falcons 37-5. Goalie Maurice Courteau, incidentally, has posted three of his four shutouts over this club.

With Guy Labrie, Al Palazzari, Russ Kopak, and Alan Rittinger still up with the Bruins, Coach Hago Harrington has recalled Andy Mader and Fernie Flamon from Brooklyn. Mader will work on a new line with Bill Thayer and Bob Jeremiah, while Flamon has been converted into a defenseman to serve along with Ty Andersen and Allan Stanley. Tommy Brennan has come back from the Bruins to take over his regular right wing post on the line with Joe Schmidt and Gordie Staseson, while a third line will see Clarence Schmidt at center with George Kelly and Gerry Desrosiers on the wings.

Add New Talent

Brooklyn will come to Boston with at least one new man, Orville Smith, who played for the Olympics last week end against Coast Guard. Smith, a native of Timmins, Ontario, has seen service with the Pittsburgh Hornets of the American League.

Philadelphia has also added new talent since the first of the year and figures to give the Olympics a close battle. Among their newcomers are John Baby, whose rugged play featured the two-game series between the clubs earlier this month at the Arena, and Leo Gasparini, a clever center.

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Briefs: Montreal Canadiens protected their non-losing streak at home last night by eking out a 2-2 tie with Toronto Maple Leafs. . . . In this game Lorne Carr got a goal and an assist to regain the N. H. L.'s scoring leadership from the Bruins' Herbie Cain. . . . Lorne has 56 points now to 55 by Herb. . . . Bill Cowley remains in third place with 52. . . . In the only other game last night Chicago Black Hawks turned back New York Rangers 6-4 at Chicago. . . . Frankie Boucher, Ranger coach, came up with a goal and a pair of assists. . . . It was New York's 24th loss in 31 games.

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Besides the Bruins-Detroit affair, other N. H. L. games this week end include Chicago at Toronto tomorrow night, and Canadiens at Rangers and Detroit at Chicago on Sunday. . . . Bruins face Chicago here next Tuesday. . . . Canadiens have garnered 50 out of a possible 62 points, a terrific pace.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	22	3	6	50	140	67
Toronto	16	15	3	35	149	128
Detroit	14	11	5	33	122	110
Boston	13	15	4	30	149	163
Chicago	13	16	1	27	114	126
New York	6	24	1	13	107	187

Results Jan. 27

Toronto 2, Montreal 2.
Chicago 6, New York 4.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Dr. Phog Allen, Kansas U. basketball coach and chief advocate of higher baskets, isn't a fellow you can quote briefly, but his ideas about the court game always get attention . . . His latest communication runs some seven closely typewritten pages about such things as 12-foot goals, a six-foot margin for under-the-basket operations, three-point field goals, and smaller basketballs . . . But the high point is that Phog really has experimented with buckets placed too high for "mezzanine hurdlers"—those 6-6 to seven-foot boys—to dunk the ball in . . . "We have had two 12-foot baskets in our gymnasium for 15 years," Allen says "We use them for the purpose of teaching our boys correct arching of the ball" . . . We have heard plenty of persons say what's wrong with basketball—including several who disagree violently with most of Phog's suggestions—but we never heard one say he had actually tried out any of these ideas.

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The finest encomium that could be offered Mark Roth, former Yankees road secretary who passed on yesterday, was that in some 20 years on that exacting job he never lost a trunk or a newspaperman . . . Just by way of emphasis, Harold Parrott, who recently took a similar job with the Dodgers, received his baptism to fire yesterday when he helped shepherd a swarm of scribes to Brooklyn's Bear Mountain training camp . . . All went well until the return when Parrott was about to drive Boss Branch Rickey from the ferry to Brooklyn . . . As they strolled toward the parking lot, Harold fumbled in his pockets and moaned, "my keys" . . . He had left them in the car and the doors were securely locked.

Grimm Moves Up

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28 (AP)—Manager Charley Grimm of the Milwaukee Club was named executive vice-president of the American Association champions.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Muskingum 78, Rio Grande (Ohio) 34.
Wilberforce (Ohio) 63, Winston-Salem (N. C.) Teachers C. 38.
Dartmouth (N. H.) 72, Camp Endicott Seabees 27.

Midwest

Fort Riley (Kan.) Centaurs 79, Topeka Army Air Base 49.
Wahpeton (N. D.) Science 26, Mayville T. 23.
Warrenaburg (Mo.) T. 43, Maryville T. 31.
Great Lakes 58, Western Michigan 43.
Wabash 40, Indiana State 35.
Camp Atterbury (Ind.) 71, Camp Atterbury Air Base 49.
Central (Ind.) Normal 55, Franklin 38.

Southwest

Oklahoma Aggies 66, Arkansas 41.
South Plains Army Air Field 63, Texas Tech 48.
Tulsa 42, Oklahoma Baptist 30.

West

Salt Lake Sheriffs 57, Fort Douglas 24.

Speculation on Stengel's Successor Is Under Way

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel has left Boston, probably for all time. There was a mild suspicion in this corner that Casey's resignation, mailed to Braves' President Bob Quinn in the form of a letter from Chicago, might not be accepted. But apparently it will.

After having read some of the stories which were written both in Boston and mid-western papers immediately following the cornering of the Braves stock by three local contractors, Stengel decided that it was best that he step down from the managerial seat.

Not Popular

Although he provided them with a lot of laughs, Hub fans will not miss Stengel. Since succeeding Bill McKechnie at the close of the 1937 National League season, Casey finished fifth, seventh, seventh, seventh and sixth in that order. A losing manager is never popular, even though he is not blessed with an abundance of winning ball players.

However, don't let anybody tell you that Stengel doesn't know baseball. He knows most of the angles, as they like to say in sport, and probably will not be long out of a job. His chief fault here, aside from his losing record, was the way he constantly "rode" his players.

Stengel will be missed by the baseball writers, who found him just about the best company in baseball. His endless supply of stories lured the critics early and often to the Braves bench. But it takes more than laughs to make a successful pilot.

New Manager

Thus, Bob Quinn today was in search of a new manager, and the rumors were numerous. Bucky Harris, Gabby Hartnett, Bill Dickey, Burt Shotton, and Del Baker were only a few of the names mentioned. Even Mickey Cochrane, on duty with the Navy, was suggested.

Bob Quinn, naturally, was noncommittal. He is giving the matter considerable thought, and may not pick his man for several weeks.

If a guess from this corner is expected, we would pick Gabby Hartnett—not knowing, of course, whether or not the former Chicago Cubs' catcher is available. He has, for a couple of years, been tied up by the New York Giants' organization. But there is no doubt that the big fellow with the red face would be a popular local choice. Born in Woonsocket, R. I., and reared in Millville, Mass., he played amateur and semi-pro ball around this area before graduating to the big leagues.

However, this is mere speculation, and whoever takes the job—or any other managerial post in the majors at this time—is not in an enviable position, so uncertain is the immediate future. The magnates keep insisting that the big leagues will continue as usual in 1944, but even as they voice this optimism, players are being taken from their rosters by the military in wholesale bunches. Many who are not being drafted are staying on defense jobs, for the simple reason that should they leave these jobs, they will be drafted.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Secretary John Quinn of the Braves announces that catcher Hugh Poland, picked up in 1943 from the Giants in the Ernie Lombardi deal, has been optioned to Indianapolis of the American Association . . . Getting back to baseball's immediate future for a moment, the magnates naturally will cling to the '44 campaign as long as there are nine men to play the game, chiefly because baseball is their business and livelihood and they cannot afford to give it up . . . But the going is getting rough and will be much rougher before it improves . . . The stock which Stengel held in the Braves will, of course, be absorbed by the majority holders . . . Casey takes with him, if he cares, the best wishes of this writer.

Swede Hagberg Probably Navy Gridiron Coach

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 28 (AP)—"Swede" Hagberg has become the new Navy football coach in everything but official name, and thus the man expected to guide a 1944 Midshipman squad already called potentially one of the greatest in Academy history.

The Academy Superintendent's Office announced only that Commander Oscar Emil Hagberg of Follansbee, W. Va., had been ordered to report at Annapolis for duty, assignment to follow. Those familiar with Navy routine immediately asserted there was nothing more to it but writing out the assignment form.

The former sailor varsity fullback and end, lately a submarine commander in the Pacific, served as end coach for Navy in 1933 and 1934, then again in 1939 under Emory E. "Swede" Larson. Football wasn't the only game at which he excelled, for Hagberg also won his Navy letters in basketball and lacrosse.

At any time, Hagberg is expected to have the makings of a mighty fine football team. The 1943 squad, beaten only by Notre Dame, was so described by Capt. John E. Whelchel, whom Hagberg succeeds. And Whelchel was little given to unmerited praise.

Hagberg, six feet, one inch tall and a native of Pennsylvania, was an all-around athlete at Bethany (W. Va.) College before he came to the Naval Academy in 1928.

He won his "block N," the top-ranking varsity letter, in football two of his three years, and was given the same award in lacrosse. He got the lesser varsity "N-A" in basketball.

His first recorded coaching experience was gained in 1932, when Hagberg helped instruct the West Coast Fleet football team.

Rickey Expects To Lose Herman

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Jan. 28 (AP)—Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers and here to inspect his club's spring training site, said that second baseman Billy Herman had been reclassified 1-A by his New Albany, Ind., draft board.

Herman, 35, and the father of one child, informed Rickey that he expected to take his physical examination shortly.

The veteran infielder had one of his better years during 1943, batting .330 as the second best hitter in the National League and fielding .971 in 117 games.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

"Mine ears hast thou opened"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL normal men and women want to radiate health and happiness, want the world to become peaceful and prosperous. Then why not learn how to open the doors of our thinking to the spiritual truths about God and man that bring these good things to pass? The Psalmist sang (Psalms 40:6), "Mine ears hast thou opened."

For clarification and amplification of these simple words we cannot do better than turn to Luke's Gospel. In the eighth chapter we find the Master's intensely interesting parable of the sower, and in verses 11-15 is his explanation of the parable. In these verses Christ Jesus depicts different types of hearing, or, rather, different methods of receiving the truth.

Taking the seed as the Word of God, Jesus presents first the picture of this seed falling by the wayside, typifying those who hear but do not allow what they hear to take root because they are more intently listening to the ways of material sense. The second portrayal is of the seed falling upon rocky places, representing those who appear enthusiastic at first, but when the demand arises for them to practice what they have learned they are unable to do so because evil still appears real and desirable. The third picture is of the seed falling among thorns. This typifies those who give little time or attention to Truth's healing and resuscitating power because they are unwilling to give up the interests, pleasures, cares, and riches of the material world.

The seed falling on good ground points to those who not only wholeheartedly desire to know the truth that makes free from all evil and suffering, but naturally hear and accept it and allow it to mold and fashion their lives anew, and thus are enabled to bring forth the fruits of health, peace, security, and happiness. Clearly, this hearing does not refer to the physical organs called ears, but to the receptivity of individual thought. What a wondrous thing it is to open wide the door of consciousness to that which is really true; to imbibe that truth and use the understanding we have gained! To such listeners there is no insurmountable obstacle, no incurable sickness, no difficulty or problem that cannot be solved.

* * *

Now, how can we reach that mental altitude from whence we can exclaim, "Mine ears hast thou opened"? Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, illumines in the inspired pages of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the pathway to the goal of unlimited, unfettered good. It is the same way the Master trod and enjoined upon us to follow. All who are willing to study with unbiased thought the practical truths Christ Jesus taught and practiced will find the way clearly marked in Christian Science. When thinking is cleansed of a false sense of self, when true selfhood is understood to be spiritual, not material, perfect, not steeped in sin or sickness, every detail of daily existence will be ordered aright.

Let us note Mrs. Eddy's arresting definition of "ears," to be found on page 585 of Science and Health: "Not organs of the so-called corporeal senses, but spiritual understanding." If we truly begin to understand the limitless nature of the good which God so bountifully bestows on all alike, we shall not doubt its efficacy, or fear that our own problems will go unsolved.

* * *

Perhaps in the process of clearing and cultivating our mental soil we shall discover that weeds of unbelief, doubt, and fear have taken root. Perhaps we have entertained hard thoughts and spoken harsh words about our brother man, and so must clear away the stones of critical thinking. Perhaps self-importance, human will, or other forms of self-indulgence have choked the good seed. Or possibly we have not been willing to leave behind all the old, material ways of thinking. Whatever has cluttered our thinking must be cleared away. Nothing sickly or limiting can thrive in the experience of him whose consciousness is shining with the Christ, Truth, understood and lived.

As we grow in spiritual understanding we shall realize that the man of God's creating—he whom God made in His own image and likeness—knows only good, since that alone is real. Moreover, God's man can listen only to the voice of Truth, of reality, for actually there is no erroneous suggestion to be imaged forth in his experience.

An enlightening and reassuring passage found on page 293 of Science and Health reads, "Christian Science brings to light Truth and its supremacy, universal harmony, the entireness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil." As we realize the "entireness of God, good," our fetters fall away, and we enter into the ever-present reign of harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Toward Midnight

Magnificent, cold
In the twinkling sky
The moon floats quietly;
Around the moon
Through all the length and breadth
Of the heavens
The constellations move,
Glimmering.

Ptolemy long ago
In Egypt saw this midnight sky;
Copernicus on the continent to the north
Beheld the same sparkling fields:
Both sought the laws which govern
That marvelous enduring order
Which tonight so deeply
Touches me.

ROGER CHALLIS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

"WOMAN IN A WHITE HEADDRESS": *A Painting by Robert Campin*

NEXT TO NOTHING can be learned about the Flemish painter, Robert Campin of Tournai, long known as Maître de Flémalle, beyond the fact that he lived between the years 1375 and 1444. Sir Charles Holmes, in an Illustrated Guide to the National Gallery in London, refers to him as a rare painter with remarkable powers of design and color, the founder of an independent school. Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers" does not mention him individually and dismisses him as an "obscure" painter under whom Rogier van der Weyden studied.

The British National Gallery is the fortunate possessor of five paintings by Campin, of which this lovely portrait of "A Woman in a White Headdress" is one. The soft contours of the small sedate face, with its upward slanting eyes and slightly tip-tilted nose, look the more youthful from being set in the sculpturesque folds of a creamy wimple of heavy woollen material, fastened with two pins and blanket-stitched round the edges.

„Przekłół [mi] uszy"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

KAŻDY normalny człowiek, mężczyzna czy kobieta, chce promienieć zdrowiem i szczęściem, pragnie, by świat stał się pełnym pokoju i pomyślności. Dlaczego wobec tego nie nauczyć się, jakim sposobem należy otworzyć wrota naszego myślenia tym duchowym prawdom, o Bogu i człowieku, jakie wiodą do ziszczenia tych dobrych rzeczy? Psalmista śpiewał: „Przekłół [mi] uszy" (Ps. 40:7).

Po wyjaśnienie i rozwinięcie tych prostych słów najlepiej jest zwrócić się do Ewangelii św. Łukasza. Tam znajdujemy w rozdziale ósmym niezmiernie zajmującą przypowieść Mistrza o rozsiewcy, a w wierszach 11-15 jego wyjaśnienie podobieństwa. W zdaniach tych Chrystus Jezus opisuje rozmaite sposoby słuchania lub raczej rozmaite sposoby przyjmowania prawdy.

Przyjmując nasienie jako Słowo Boże, Jezus przedstawia naprzód obraz nasienia padającego podle drogi, oznaczając tym takich, którzy słuchają, lecz nie dają temu, co usłyszeli, zapuścić korzeni, ponieważ są bardziej zasłuchani w sposoby treści materialnej. Drugi obraz przedstawia nasienie padające na opokę, co uzmysławia takich co zrazu przyjmują słowo z zapałem, ale, skoro nadejdzie potrzeba zastosowania tego, czego się uczyli, nie zdołają na to zdobyć się, ponieważ im jeszcze zło wydaje się istotnym i pożądania godnym. Trzeci obraz przedstawia nasienie padające między ciernie. Wyobraża to ludzi, którzy ofiarują niewiele czasu i uwagi uzdrawiającym i odżywczym siłom Prawdy, albowiem niechętni są myśli pozbywania się interesów, rozrywek, zajęć i majątków świata materialnego.

Ziarno, które padło na ziemię dobrą, odnosi się do tych, którzy nie tylko z całego serca pragną poznać prawdę uwalniającą od wszelkiego zła i cierpienia, lecz naturalnie jej słuchają i przyjmują ją i pozwalają jej ugniatać i kształtować ich życie nanowo, a wskutek tego zdolni są przynosić owoce zdrowia, pokoju, bezpieczeństwa i szczęśliwości. Oczywiście, to słuchanie żadną miarą nie odnosi się do cielesnych narządów zwanych uszyma, lecz do pojętności myśli każdego osobnika. Cóż za cudowne uczucie otworzyć na oścież podwoje świadomości na to co jest istotną prawdą, wchłaniać tę prawdę i korzystać ze zrozumienia, jakie się uzyskało! Dla takich słuchaczy nie istnieją niepokonane przeszkody, ani nieuleczalne choroby, ani trudności lub zawikłania, jakim nie możnaby zaradzić.

* * *

Jakim tedy sposobem możemy osiągnąć te wyżyny moralne, z których moglibyśmy zawołać: „Przekłół [mi] uszy"? Wiedza Chrześcijańska czyli Wiedza Chrystusowa oświeca, w natchnionych stronicach podręcznika "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Świętego) przez Mary Baker Eddy, ścieżkę do celu nieograniczonego i niekrępowanego dobra. Jest to ta sama droga, jaką chadzał Mistrz i jaką polecił nam chadzać za sobą. Kto gotów jest z nieuprzedzoną myślą badać życiowe prawdy, jakich nauczał Chrystus Jezus sam je stosując, znajdzie tę drogę jasno wykreśloną w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Kiedy myśli wolne są od błędnego zrozumienia swego ja, gdy kto zrozumiał że prawdziwa swoistość jest duchowa a nie materialna, doskonała a nie przemokła grzechem i chorobą, wszystkie szczegóły codziennego życia ułożą się łatwo w całkowity porządek.

Zwróćmy uwagę na zajmującą definicję Mrs. Eddy o owych „uszach" na stronicy 585 Science and Health: „Nie narządy tak zwanych cielesnych zmysłów, a duchowego zrozumienia". Kiedy prawdziwie zaczniemy rozumieć bezgraniczny charakter dobra, jakim nas darzy Bóg tak obficie wszystkich zarówno, nie będziemy wątpili w jego skuteczność, ani też nie będziemy mieli obaw, by nasze własne problematy pozostały nierozwiązane.

* * *

Być może, że w ciągu oczyszczania i uprawiania naszego gruntu duchowego spostrzeżemy, że zakorzeniły się w nim chwasty niewiary, wątpienia i trwogi. Może piastowaliśmy surowe myśli lub używali szorstkich wyrażeń wobec naszego brata człowieka i że musimy tedy usunąć kamienie krytycznego sądzenia. Może zarozumiałość, samowola lub inne formy samolubstwa głuszyły dobre nasienie. Albo może nie byliśmy gotowi porzucić dawnych, materialnych sposobów myślenia. Cokolwiek krępowało naszą myśl, musi być usunięte. Nic chorego ani krępującego nie może pozostać i rozwijać się w myśli tego, czyja świadomość promienieja Chrystusem, Prawdą, zrozumianą i przeżywaną.

W miarę jak rośniemy w duchowym zrozumieniu, będziemy coraz głębiej świadomi sobie tego, że człowiek Bożego tworu—człowiek, ktorego Bóg stworzył na Swój własny obraz i podobieństwo—zna tylko dobre, bo ono jest jedyną rzeczą istotną. Ponadto, człowiek Boży może słuchać tylko głosu Prawdy, rzeczywistości, gdyż w istocie żadna błędna myśl nie może rozwijać się w jego świadomości.

Pouczający i kojący ustęp na stronicy 293 Science and Health opiewa: „Wiedza Chrześcijańska wydobywa na świat Prawdę i jej wyższość, powszechną harmonię, całość Boga, dobra, i nicość zła". Skoro uświadamiamy sobie „całość Boga, dobra", obkowy i więzy opadają z nas i wkraczamy w wiecznie obecny rząd harmonii.

Dryden's So Solid Worth

IF DRYDEN mostly wanted that inspiration which comes of belief in and devotion to something nobler and more abiding than the present moment and its petulant need, he had, at least, the next best thing to that,—a thorough faith in himself. He was, moreover, a man of singularly open soul, and of a temper self-confident enough to be candid even with himself. . . . There are continual glimpses of something in him greater than he, hints of possibilities finer than anything he has done. You feel that the whole of him was better than any random specimens, though of his best, seem to prove. *Incessu patet*, he has by times the large stride of the elder race, though it sinks too often into the slouch of a man who has seen better days. His grand air may, in part, spring from a habit of easy superiority to his competitors; but must also, in part, be ascribed to an innate dignity of character. That this pre-eminence should have been so generally admitted, during his life, can only be explained by a bottom of good sense, kindliness, and sound judgment, whose solid worth could afford that many a flurry of vanity, petulance, and even error should flit across the surface and be forgotten. Whatever else Dryden may have been, the last and abiding impression of him is, that he was thoroughly manly; and while it may be disputed whether he was a great poet, it may be said of him, as Wordsworth said of Burke, that "he was by far the greatest man of his age, not only abounding in knowledge himself, but feeding, in various directions, his most able contemporaries."—From "Among My Books," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. (1870.)

He Became Almost An Actor

THE NEW MAN in the London theater's "property" department was weighted with anxiety about the filmy, gauze-like curtain, separating by half-an-inch his shirt-sleeved self from the costumed players at the center of the stage.

He was anxious lest this up-stage minor curtain go up, without the heavy and opaque curtain that cut off the audience from the stage first coming down. Had he been told to stand in the wrong place, by some mischance?

* * *

His first apprehension proved well grounded. The front-of-stage curtain stayed up, and up, too, went the hinder sub-curtain. The new "props" hand, in his stage-fright, dithered away a precious second or two till he realized that, auditorium and stage being in darkness, the sooner he got down to his work of moving away chairs and tables of the old scene in favor of other furniture for the coming scene: well, the sooner he did that the better.

The rest of the scene-changes were made with the front-of-stage curtain down, and the stage as brilliantly lighted as the auditorium. The new "props" man, though henceforth with both light and time to see what he as well as other workers were doing, liked best that first scene-change in the deep gloom. He felt conspiratorial then. Only the air between the public and himself. He felt almost an actor.

* * *

The next show in which the property man worked was not like the foregoing, a revue, but a play by G. B. S. What may remain in his memory arose in connection with a verbal injunction, given to him on arrival for work one evening. He was to work with especial care because the audience was "fashionable."

He tried to remove the veil of mystery in relevance to the audience of the evening. However, co-workers, rather than be helpful with information, bridled at his parrot-repetition of the adjective "fashionable." What sort of a theater did he think that was?

He dropped his efforts at inquiry. He also dropped by chance something else. That was his end of the carpet which he and a co-worker were carrying onto the stage. As he stopped to search the edge of the stage-cloth for the obstacle his foot had encountered, the co-worker inquired: "How long do you expect Mr. and Mrs. Churchill to wait for us to get this carpet laid down on the stage?"

* * *

There need not be undue delay over the property man's labors in the pantomime, because they were rather technical. In the second scene of the first act, thirty hunting-crops for the chorus made but one item of that one scene's "props."

A hunting-crop is, patently, a "property" more easily mislaid than, for instance, a sofa. He found in practice, however, that the hunting-crops looked after themselves, not being objects which one stage artist desired to show to another. He found it different with some "property" hats which, on account of extravagant qualities, did not belong in the wardrobe.

The next piece to engage the property man's official attention made a change indeed, being an Ibsen tragedy. Any early feeling he had about a scarcity in "props" soon passed. In number, even in type, the tragic "props" ordered were few. But they kept him occupied. One category hung up upon the "wall"; a novelty for him. These figured in the first act, being mainly architectural blueprints affixed by drawing-pins. When the "walls" were moved at the end of the scene or act, the blueprints became creased and partially detached.

Beyond the door, up-stage, O. P. side, in this first act, a small pair of horns also required to be hung up on the "wall." The tragic Master Builder used them as his hatrack. The property man, having hung up the horns as the call boy was calling: "Overture and Beginners, please," would test their security by throwing his own hat upon them. Invariably, horns and hat fell down on the stage. But the property man could not interfere with the way in which the horns were attached to the "wall." He could only replace the horns. In a few minutes, the Master Builder himself was dramatically hurling his own much larger hat upon the horns. And obediently they stayed put.

At last the carpenter, in order to allay the property man's anxiety, arranged an improved, securer way for the horns to be hung up beside the door. On this occasion the property man spoke further to the carpenter, regarding the sofa used throughout Act II. Alas, he spoke one performance too late!

* * *

The second act of "The Master Builder," which is one third of the whole tragedy in one scene, is focused round this sofa. Hardly had this act started when a rear leg, breaking off entirely, made as sorry a wreck of that "property" sofa as even a dramatist could imagine.

Except that the players stood up more than usual, nothing could be done about it. The audience entirely ignored the disaster till the curtain came down. Then the applause had significant emphasis. The Master Builder, speaking quietly before a sizable gathering in the privacy of the stage limits, asked for the property man to come along. The property man stepped that way, if less blithely than usual. The judgment of the Master Builder was softly expressed in this concise statement: "The act MIGHT have been ruined, but it was NOT."

The property man who, for the remainder of the Ibsen run, showed the stage furniture almost paternal care, worked next in Chekov's "Uncle Vanya." He was able to believe almost that the naturalness for which that writer is famed had seeped even into the stage "props." Enough of the extremely solid furniture mainly occupied space, precisely as used to happen in the by-gone Russia of the period.

One character, leaving the stage and closing a scene, stops back-stage to whistle up and talk to his dog. To the audience, nothing in the world could sound more natural than this invisible incident. And there isn't any dog, not even a "property" one; though the property man did his best to make scratching sounds that sounded authentic.

F. H. W. JACKSON

Last Night It Snowed

Last night it snowed. Today the barns are thatched
With winter's plump extravagance. Within
Their dim interiors the sun has patched
The dark with yellow stitches, long and thin.

Bright chimneys, eloquent with cedar-smoke
Point from the nest of house-tops. Window-panes
Wink frosty eyes at juniper and oak
Shaking the stars out of their shaggy manes.

The stubble-fields now sleep beneath white quilts,
And in the pasture-lot, nuzzling the snow
A gentle colt with spindly legs like stilts
Explores a pleasant world he does not know.

Last night it snowed and dawn has glorified
This portrait of a winter countryside.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

Least Vain City in the World

THE FINE CITIES of Europe are all frozen around their historic core; perfect in form, they rest in their settings, having given up the struggle between hewn and unhewn stone.

New York still trembles under the impact of a creative earthquake that is changing the face of the city from year to year. Ramshackle dilapidation is torn down, and with unimaginable speed steel girders and concrete slabs rise into new places to live and work; parks are wrested from the rocky soil; boldly and gracefully bridges arch across waters and chasms; the network of roads is expanded and woven ever more tightly; tunnels and rails burrow deep into the earth. . . . In no other city on earth is the impression so strong that architectural monuments are in the making which for centuries will epitomize man's present stature and faith, as did once upon a time the Roman Coliseum and the Gothic cathedrals.

No cathedral is capable of conveying so unique an architectural impression as the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center. It is the most magnificent structure as yet reared by the hand of man. Time and again, whenever it looms before me, I halt in deep emotion before this living block of stone. With the graceful, delicate, almost unearthly steepness of its front and the huge gray blocks of its sides rising above the buildings that surround it, with the fountains and flowerbeds, squares and promenades at its base, it is a citadel of work, of the joy of life, it has become a symbol of a future city of happiness. . . .

One of the city's most touching qualities is that it does not know itself how strangely beautiful it is. New York is the least vain city in the world; it has not yet had time to look in the mirror; no one has told it as yet that the unevennesses of its growth are disappearing, that an urban picture of unique fascination has been created. . . .

The furious clamor of the subway express, The wall of people in the deep chasms at day's end. The antediluvian elevated with its swaying lanterns. The giant smokestacks of the slumbering giant *Normandie* at the pierside. The little square with the marble fountain, facing the Plaza Hotel, where the horse-drawn hacks stand. The gentle rise of Park Avenue that seems to end in the sky, only to break into a network of rails and slums. The fruit-juice and frankfurter stands at the street corners, for hurried breakfasts. . . . The bears and sea lions in the Zoo, when the noonday sun draws a colorful crowd to the cafeteria terrace. The sailboats of the boys on the stone-rimmed pond. The merry-go-round, the riders, the open-air music at night. The house of the steel magnate Frick with its Rembrandts and El Grecos and the organ built into the stairway. The Manets and Goyas of the Metropolitan Museum. The glass walls of the Museum of Modern Art. The roof gardens of the hotels.

All this is New York—all this and much more. . . . The steep rows of lights in the huge buildings are like highways into the sky. And the earth deep below us, set with flickering stars, is as vast as the firmament. . . .

During the first days after the arrival one still suffers much from a feeling of provincialism. One "ventures" into the street—one has not yet become a metropolitan pedestrian. Not until one knows where the nickel is to be dropped, how a cafeteria check is paid, what is uptown and downtown, East and West, does one lose the sense of being dimwitted on the street. Though the city is laid out in such an orderly and easily remembered way, the newcomer has many a difficulty to overcome. New York is no city for greenhorns. To the initiate every neighborhood represents a different concept. A complete stranger can be instantly placed in a specific social category, simply from his residential and business addresses. But that takes long experience.—From "First Papers," by MARTIN GUMPERT. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1944

American Bases on Gilbert Islands Focus Central Pacific Air Drive

United Nations Commission Now Urged by United States Educators

Campus poll discloses desire for educational rehabilitation of Axis-controlled countries.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Intent on educational rehabilitation of Axis-controlled countries after victory, American educators and scholars favor immediate formation of a United Nations commission on education to organize a permanent "International Office of Education," according to a poll of 37 campuses made public today by the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems.

At headquarters in Boston, the Committee disclosed its findings in a report on "Problem VII," embracing an analysis of education and world peace." Previous problems, studied since the Committee was formed more than a year ago, had included strategy for peace, demilitarization and rehabilitation of enemy countries; other studies under way include colonies and postwar economic collaboration.

The Committee several months ago sent its "co-operating groups" in colleges and universities throughout the country, an analysis of some of the problems on education and world peace, as prepared by Dean Henry W. Holmes and a group of educators at Harvard University.

Analysis Prepared In Pamphlet Form

Next on the study list of the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems is:

"Proposed Methods and Agencies for International Economic Collaboration, Should America Partitipate in Them?"

An analysis in pamphlet form has already been prepared for action by the "co-operating groups" on American campuses.

Report Inclusive

Today's report is based on conclusions submitted by 37 of the groups who discussed the problems, it was pointed out by Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard professor of philosophy, who organized the national committee which he now heads. Dr. Leland M. Goodrich, Director of World Peace Foundation, acts as executive secretary of the Universities Committee, with headquarters at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

The participating groups "agree, almost unanimously," says a summary of the report, "that during

One of the first projects calls for a permanent 'International Office of Education.'

the period of military occupation of the present enemy countries the United Nations should not only help with the obvious requirements of physical rehabilitation of the educational plant, but should exercise a considerable influence and control over the educational setup, personnel, and policies in these countries. The faculty groups urge that the need for psychological disarmament and reorientation in these countries is so great that plans should be made now to influence the course of these changes in the direction we desire.

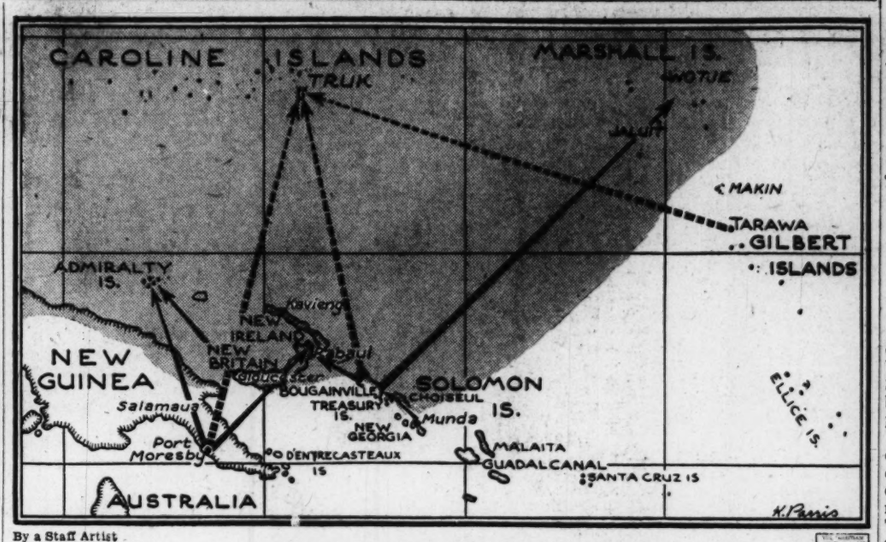
"The groups urge that in Germany, for example, we take advantage of the natural reaction against the Goebbels propaganda line that will follow defeat of the Nazis, that we help put democratically minded, peace-loving Germans in charge of the German educational system, that we make objective news reports widely available, and that we disseminate clear and persuasive statements of the necessity of lawful international action through a world organization.

Tact Required

"All this must be done, they insist, with skill and great tact, for we should defeat our own purposes if we cause the Germans to believe that we are simply imposing our own propaganda line on them, or if we lead them to regard their new educational leaders Quislings.

"After the period of occupation is over the United Nations will be well advised, most of the groups say, to give up all direct attempts at educational control. They should seek instead, through an International Office of Education, to influence national educational programs in directions favorable to international co-operation and peace.

"This office would make available to all countries information, text-book material, and educational standards and direct educational goals to ends which will further rather than oppose the interests of the world community of nations."



By a Staff Artist

Allied Pincer Movement in Pacific

Black arrows indicate some of the main lines of air attack now being developed by American airmen against the Marshalls, the Admiralty Islands, and other Japanese-held strongholds in the Pacific, showing how American bases are creeping up closer to the Japanese points. Arrows with broken lines show possible future lines for attack, particularly against the great advanced Japanese base of Truk. Gilbert-based planes are attacking the Marshalls. Japanese territory shaded.

Attacks Upon Marshalls Keyed to Improved Bases

Japan's increasing weakness in air seen in success of Allied raids on Rabaul—Reduced force of interceptors sent up by enemy—Allies get longer range for bombers by island air strips.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Jan. 28—While Army and Navy planes continue to bombard Japanese bases in the Marshalls, the United States bases in the Gilberts are being steadily developed and improved.

The relation of the Gilberts campaign to current aerial operations in the Central Pacific becomes more apparent with the news that Betio Island, on the Tarawa atoll, which was taken at such high cost, has been converted into a well-equipped air base; that the roads on Betio have been built and expanded, and that the Japanese pier, which has been repaired, is now serving United States ships.

American planes using air bases in the Gilberts to supplement longer-range attacks by heavy bombers are operating from other bases. The Japanese themselves recognized and publicized the importance of the Gilberts by occasionally raiding Tarawa, Makin, and Apamama.

Now, however, that Allied air bases in the Gilberts are being improved and expanded, there is noted a corresponding acceleration of air operations against the Marshalls. This coincidence suggests the increasing importance of the newly acquired Gilberts bases to the Central Pacific aerial operations, and it also emphasizes the close relation between the Gilberts occupation and subsequent air operations.

Rabaul Rocked

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Jan. 28—Fresh evidence of the use of air power as an instrument for sea blockade is provided by the stepped-up air attacks against Rabaul.

Following closely on Rear Admiral Robert B. Carney's announcement that 100,000 Japanese in New Britain and New Ireland would be blockaded, American aircraft based on the Solomons launched what has been one of the most powerful sustained bombing programs yet seen in this area.

Actually Admiral William F. Halsey's air campaign against Rabaul—aside from the carrier-borne strikes late in December—began about Jan. 10 when the first concerted raid was carried out. Then local monsoon weather set in, throwing a dampener on the raids for a short time.

The raids resumed last week continued over the week end in a blitz which left Rabaul harbor and four major airdromes reeling.

Japan Weaker in Air

It has been a startling exposition of accumulated air might in this area as well as deterioration of Japanese air strength at a key base which is still the major enemy air center for the entire South Pacific.

Over a period of four weeks 308 Japanese planes are officially reported shot down, with 93 probables.

Continued reconnaissance over the Rabual airdromes—Lakunai, Vunakanau, Tobera, and Rapopo—shows that during the past few months the Japanese never kept more than about 275 planes of all types on the fields.

This means that in a single month more than the entire average Japanese air strength at Rabaul has been completely wiped out, forcing replacements from inner air bases.

Such a loss if suffered in either the Solomons or New Guinea Allied combat areas would set the war effort back many months, even with the United States' massive aircraft building industry. What the blow means to Japan's South Pacific war effort can only be guessed on the basis of this comparison.

Only Token Opposition

A striking aspect of this new series of air attacks is the enemy's apparent inability to oppose attacks. Further information on the latest Rabaul raid just reported shows that Japanese fighter opposition didn't materialize until after Navy torpedo bombers had made a mast-high attack on shipping in Keravia Bay, off Rabaul, and had sunk five cargo ships and damaged two others.

Then the enemy sent up only 45 interceptors instead of a hundred or so which previously opposed raids. Such token opposition is worse than nothing.

Navy fighters and bombers sank 24 of the interceptors, losing only one American fighter. The pilot of this plane was rescued, thus making a nearly perfect record of a raid without a single fatality.

Marine Officer in Charge

A lion's share of credit is due to Maj. Gen. Ralph Mitchel who, as commander of the air forces in the Solomons area under Vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, has been in charge of the Rabaul raids. General Mitchel, a not generally known officer, took over the job last November after heading now famous Marine aviation units.

The Solomons air force which has lost only about 60 planes in the past four weeks of action against Rabaul, shows noticeable signs of increased power. This is due partly to the slightly increased numbers of aircraft, but more to the new system of air strips in the Northern Solomons which have been developed since the New Georgia conquest in August.

Medium bombers are now operating from a drome constructed by Seabees on Treasury Island which was captured by New Zealanders late in October. The newest Navy "Hellcat" fighter is now being used in some strength from three new strips on Bougainville, also from a strip which was built just north of Munda at Ondonga. Munda itself has been considerably expanded and is now the key to the entire Solomons air setup.

Fuel for Long Trips

Fighter aircraft from strips other than Bougainville take off with belly tanks, then fill up at the Empress Augusta Bay strips, thus assuring sufficient range and fighting time over Rabaul.

While this air program is being mounted from the Solomons, the 5th Air Force in New Guinea is preparing to assume operations from Cape Gloucester which is nearly completed. The Gloucester air strips which are about 265 miles from Rabaul will tighten the air pincer which is slowly choking off the big Japanese base.

Meanwhile the 5th Air Force has been concentrating the past week on the Japanese-held Admiralty Islands which are about 308 miles northwest of Rabaul. The Admiralty Islands, which consist of one main island, Manus, has two air sttrips and several fair harbors. Reconnaissance has shown that the Japanese are building up Lorengau—principal port on Manus Island—as a supply base.

Placing Lorengau at the top of the target list, Mitchell bombers have been concentrating on the low-level bombing of buildings, installations, and shipping of the 1,000-ton class which frequents the harbor.

This is all part of the campaign to choke off Rabaul, for the Admiralty Islands serve as a feeder for Rabaul as well as sections of the New Guinea coast southward.

China Zooms Into the 'Air Age'

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 28—The Chinese people, thousands of whom are backward and uneducated in many ways, are abreast of the times in one respect, at least. They are intensely air-minded.

I have rarely encountered a Chinese man, woman, or child who would not prefer air travel to any other form of transportation. I have met primitive-looking people in airplanes—people who never have been on a railroad train or ocean steamer, and whose accustomed conveyances were the rickshas or sedan chairs in which they arrived at the airfield.

Many persons in China will pay a relatively high price for a plane ticket while they would hesitate to spend normal sums for clothing or personal luxuries.

There will, therefore, be no lack of passengers, even if China's civilian air fleet grows to thousands of planes. Need for quick transportation of mail and freight between many points in China still separated by days or weeks of ordinary travel will suffice to keep many hundreds of ships profitably employed.

Many Pilots Available

Nor will China have any lack of pilots when the war is over. Even if it builds a large military air force after victory, many of the pilots, navigators, and radiomen who have been training in China probably will become available for the civilian air fleet.

I have flown a number of times with all-Chinese crews at night over enemy lines to and from Hong Kong, during bad weather, over high mountains, and over the world's most dangerous route across the 18,000-foot sub-Himalayan "hump" from China to India. Each time Chinese pilots, navigators, and radio operators have proved equal to the task.

Airfields and ground installations have been developed in many parts of China and further progress in this respect is being made all the time, as China is being used increasingly by the United States Army Air Forces as a base against Japan.

China's main problem after the war will be that of supply, for Free China has neither an airplane nor even a motor-car industry, and it will take considerable time to develop such production, especially since the number of highly skilled engineers and workers is small.

In the meantime it is hoped the Allies will provide China with passenger planes, ground equipment, aviation gasoline, and other requirements as soon as the war is over.

Chungking Interested

Present discussion of postwar civilian aviation development is arousing great interest in Chungking. Official Chinese circles regard them from two angles:

They are eager for timely arrangements guaranteeing China a quick expansion of its domestic network of airlines and Chinese-run air connections with all parts of the world; and they desire an early understanding by which China's sovereign rights and its role as a major partner in the international sphere of aviation development is to be fully recognized. China's wishes regarding future national defense are playing a considerable role in the attitude it may be expected to take in the forthcoming four-power conference on postwar civilian aviation.

The following opinions of the Chungking newspaper Ta Kung Pao are significant: "One suggestion that agreements should be drawn up soon on civil aviation in the postwar world is made because we have the question of future national defense in our mind. On the one hand, we believe the management of civil aviation by an international organization cannot easily be carried out. On the other hand, if civil aviation were to be opened to unlimited international competition every nation would have to incur unnecessary expenses and a danger to world peace would arise.

"If, however, the world's civil aviation were to be manipulated by one or two great powers who would claim to have the air above other countries and the air bases of other nations at their disposal, such an arrangement would run counter to the real spirit of international co-operation after the war.

"It is for these reasons that the fundamental principles for the solution of these problems should be decided as soon as possible by an international conference. At the same time, China should immediately be enabled to expand its own civil aviation in order to be in a position to keep pace with the progress made by other countries."

Japanese Cry Out For More Aircraft

Recorded by CBS

London, Jan. 28

The Japanese government "has subordinated everything to aircraft production," and factories are believed to have been set up in Manchuria, BBC reported today.

"The Japanese are crying out to their factories for more aircraft and still more aircraft to keep pace with the increasing weight of Allied air attacks on their bases in the Pacific," the broadcast stated, quoting Allington Kennard, BBC correspondent in New Delhi. "It is generally believed that the Japanese government has subordinated everything to aircraft production and that its plan to disperse industry aims mainly at the dispersal of aircraft factories," BBC added.

"Kennard says they have already built aircraft factories in Manchuria and it is probable that production has already started there."

WPB Moves to Avert Glut In Postwar Raw Materials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The War Production Board has agreed on a stockpiling policy designed to allay fears of a postwar glut of raw materials which might dislocate the national economy.

The program, putting modest but militarily safe limits on the stockpiles of critical war materials, was approved at a Board meeting this week, it was learned authoritatively, but is still subject to approval by the joint chiefs-of-staff.

Special stockpile goals must be set, it was agreed, for such materials as those coming from countries that might be conquered by the enemy, or from places where shipping routes are vulnerable to submarine assault.

For other materials, however, this broad formula for the size of stockpiles was approved:

Three months' total wartime requirements; or,

One year's requirements less the amount of annual production in North America.

It was understood, also, that most officials are convinced the metals so stockpiled should be "sterilized" by Congressional action, so that the materials could not be brought out into normal commercial channels but would be held under government control until called forth by the military.

No announcement of the decision has been made—presumably because of the lack of approval from the joint chiefs-of-taff—and it was not learned whether the stockpile formula applies only to metals or to all the 200-odd materials which are not produced domestically in sufficient volume to support a modern arms program.

Presumably tin, copper, chrome, manganese, tungsten and scores of other metals would be involved, and possibly such nonmetallic items as cork, mica, jute, hemp, and mahogany.

WPB officials have disclosed that "safe" stockpiles of virtually all the critical materials have now been built up, and it was believed that they exceed, in many cases, the rough formula now tentatively approved.

Presumably this would mean a whittling down of stockpiles to the formula level, and possibly a curtailment of imports for stockpile purposes.

Officials believed the plan would be acclaimed in industrial circles, which have looked with apprehension on the growing volume of publicly purchased metals. Their misgivings were based on a fear that when the war ends, the Government might "unload" its holdings and disrupt the metals market.

Postwar stockpiling of critical and strategic metals, against the possibility of a future war, has been discussed in government circles, but was said not to be a part of the present plan.

Increased Levies on Luxuries To Add Billion More to Taxes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Senate-House conferees on the $2,000,000,000-plus tax bill approached their most controversial ground today after approving rises of more than $1,000,000,000 in excise taxes and postal rates.

Only a few miscellaneous points remain to be resolved before the committeemen tackle the amendments modifying the War Contracts Renegotiation Act. These sections aroused the greatest heat when the bill was being drafted.

Stiff wartime "luxury" rates were approved in yesterday's fast-moving closed session. Here are some samples.

Cabaret and night club checks, 30 per cent in place of the present 5 per cent.

Cosmetics and toilet articles, 25 per cent instead of 5.

Admissions to theaters, ball parks, etc., 1 cent for each 5 cents of charge. The present rate is a cent per dime.

Furs and jewelry, 20 per cent instead of 10. (Silver-plated flatware is excluded from the jewelry tax.)

Luggage, now bearing a 10 per cent manufacturers tax, becomes subject to a 20 per cent retail tax. Wallets, ladies' hand bags and toilet sets, not taxed at present, become subject to the 20 per cent rate.

The tax on pool tables and bowling alleys was doubled.

The conferees did not have to bother with a long list of rates on which House and Senate were in agreement. These included a rise in the liquor tax from $6 a gallon to $9, sharp boosts in the levies on beer and wines; an increase from 10 to 15 per cent in the tax on local telephone service, and the same percentage boost in the tax on railroad, bus and airplane fares.

The Committee also voted to increase air mail postage from six cents to eight cents for each ounce. Locally delivered letters would have to carry full three cents postage, same as other first class mail. Special handling charges went up, too, but the House conferees agreed to strike a proposed doubling of the third class postal rate.

The Senate's schedule of invested capital credits for computing corporate excess profits taxes was retained.

Countess Ciano Flight Stirs Italy

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Swiss newspaper National Zeitung says the flight to Switzerland of Countess Edda Ciano "made the worst possible impression on the Italian people" and caused the arrest of numerous high political figures and police officials.

Those arrested included Count Prinetti, described as "a noted personality in Milan financial circles and in the aristocracy and a member of the boards of directors of great banks and holding companies," who had sheltered Mussolini's daughter; a monk who conducted the three Ciano children to Switzerland, and Roberto Suster, manager of the Italian Stefani News Agency.

"Simultaneously, a purge has been carried out among the highest police officials," the article said.

The Office of War Information here received a copy of the Swiss article.

Major Fleet Made Head Of Aeronautical Group

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Maj. R. H. Fleet of San Diego, Calif., has been elected President of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, the Institute announced Jan. 24.

Vice-Presidents elected are:

Wellwood E. Beall, Vice-president in charge of engineering of the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle; William K. Ebel, Vice-President in charge of engineering and chief engineer, the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore; Elmer A. Sperry, Jr., Vice-Presirent, Sperry Products, Inc., New York; G. M. Williams, Vice-President, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, New York.

Last Liberty Ship To Taste Salt At KaiserOregonYard

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 28 (AP)—One of the brightest construction records in merchant ship history—one that may well have turned the battle of supply for the United States—ends today with the launching of the Peter Moran.

The Moran, named for a Seattle, Wash., artist, is the last Liberty freighter from Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation—the 322nd ship in just 32 months.

There is nothing like this record in previous history. Even Edgar F. Kaiser, Henry's son and General Manager of the Yard, didn't think the feat possible.

When the 11-way yard was started in 1941, he estimated it would take 2½ years to build the yard and deliver 32 ships. That was the established pace for conventional shipbuilding.

No one knew then that the mass production the Kaisers advocated would virtually revolutionize merchant shipbuilding. The aim at the start was 105 days for each ship. Before the end, the ships were being turned out in 30 days.

From the first, Oregon set the pace for other yards turning out Liberties. After 18 months 100 had been built. Seven months more and the total was 200. Five months more, 300.

Then the yard began turning to construction of the faster Victory Ship, the vessel expected to form the backbone of the postwar trade fleet.

Just how important this ship will be in the war is problematical. Only three have been launched and the yard does not expect to turn them out any faster than 50 days from keel-laying to delivery. The time now is around 100 days.

Meanwhile, the Liberty supplies the invasion forces. It was thrown into production at a time when U-boats were sinking freighters by the score, the Liberty, blunt-nosed and slow in the water but lightning-fast in production, filled the gap.

Convicts Buy 3 Bombers, Call One 'Pardon Us'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—A committee of prison officials, meeting in New York, agreed upon the name, "Pardon Us," for one of the three bombers bought with funds raised by inmates of 125 penal institutions in the United States. Two other bombers bear the names St. Germaine and Flying Felon.

During the Third War Loan, 130,000 inmates of 125 state prisons set their goal at $300,000, to be earmarked for purchase of a bomber. When the final count was recorded, the fund had grown to $968,000—more than enough to buy three big bombers.

Nazis Step Up Requisitioning Of Raw Materials in Belgium

By David Walker

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 28—German requisitioning of raw materials on a greatly increased scale in Belgium has occurred during recent weeks, according to reliable reports reaching Lisbon.

Thus, despite the solemn protest made by Belgian Bishops, all church bells remaining in Occupied Belgium are now being seized in the face of determined resistance. At certain places, such as Villers and Saint Anand, patriots have been able to hide the bells before requisitioning and at others, such as Jemeppe, huge crowds intoned the national anthem and covered the bells with flowers and flags.

Meanwhile, from Liege the German Army of Occupation is now requisitioning trolley busses under orders to send them to Germany complete with six tires each. New measures are also being taken all over Belgium to combat the grave shortage of gasoline which is threatening to dislocate the Nazi war machine.

The gasoline ration to doctors and ambulances has been cut down and some military vehicles are now being operated with substitute fuels. The occupying police force has also been given the right to requisition without authority, at any time night or day, tires and gasoline from any cars found on the road or in garages.

Meanwhile the Army has been having serious trouble with its own men in many main towns. In Brussels, the police are searching for some one hundred deserters who, as elsewhere, are forming marauding bands. At Florence a Colonel-pilot has been killed by one of his own men. At Louvain soldiers have refused to leave cafes at closing time and the police are powerless to intervene, while a number of soldiers and underofficers from the Wevelghem Airport have been imprisoned.

A general indication of food conditions can be gathered from the present black-market prices for certain commodities—meat 200 francs per kilo, soap 60 francs, dry beans 40 francs, tea 1,800 francs, and coffee 2,000 francs.

Deportations of Belgian workers continue, but according to reports from Brussels some 40,000 Dutch workers have been put to work in Belgium and France. Throughout the country the two main topics of conversation remain the same—first, food and how to obtain it, and second, the date of the opening of the second front.

The Belgian population as a whole, while undernourished and depressed, has not lost heart and is ready to play its part in the immediate future.

Mending Drive Cuts In on Dad

LONDON (AP)—Could it be that the British Government's "mend and make-do" slogans are too successful? Is it possible that some of the advice given in advertisements on how to cut up dad's trousers to make Johnny a pair of school pants may have a kick-back in the postwar period?

I have been to a "mend and make-do" exhibition based on a recent Board of Trade booklet, sponsored by the London Council, and held in one of London's smart West End department stores. I have visited Women's Voluntary Services sewing parties and advice centers, and have attended evening classes on how to make up old clothes.

All of them have proudly exhibited men's clothing turned into outfits for mother and children. But what will Dad say when he comes home from the war, and looks for his beloved old tweed suit, or the old raincoat which was just right for fishing expeditions?

Englishmen love their old clothes. What Englishman has not a pair of favorite slippers, worn but beloved, for his wife to warm for him by the fire before dinner—or an old norfolk jacket with leather-patched elbows to wear in the garden on Saturday afternoons?

In a W. V. C. center in one of Park Lane's erstwhile luxury apartment houses, I saw a dozen of more women unpacking, cleaning, and remodeling men's plus-fours into topcoats and short pants for small boys. Another table was stacked with neatly piled pieces from gray flannel trousers, to be made into suits for kiddies—girls and boys alike.

Labor Sees Danger In Shipyard Penalty

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Penalty of one month's retroactivity of a wage case still pending which the War Labor Shipbuilding Commission ordered against 17,000 Cramp Shipyard workers reduces all union contracts to "scraps of paper," Herbert B. Moyer, Executive Secretary of the local union of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations said last night.

The commission imposed the penalty Jan. 26 on those workers who joined a strike Jan. 6, defying National War Labor Board orders to return to work pending the adjustment of grievances.

In a formal statement, Mr. Moyer said the decision "has established a precedent of momentous and dangerous significance to the entire labor movement."

The union has decided to appeal the penalty to the full labor board.

New Japanese Plane Is Nicknamed 'Tojo'

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal, Jan. 28

A description of the Japanese fighter plane known as the "Tojo" was issued here today.

Fliers say it looks like the Army's P-47 Thunderbolt; that it is lighter than the P-47, the Navy Corsair or Hellcat, and possibly less powerful but is very maneuverable. It has a radial air-cooled engine.

The Tojo first was encountered in the South Pacific by Maj. Gregory Boyington, missing Marine ace. The first Tojo definitely shot down in this sector was bagged over Rabaul, Jan. 24.

Labor in Australia Gets Final Warning

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin gave strikers in various industries a final warning Jan. 26, that they would be fined and imprisoned if the walkouts are not stopped.

Calling the situation "lawlessness, naked and unashamed," Mr. Curtin said the people "should no longer tolerate" his Government if it failed to enforce the law against strikers.

Twenty-one mines in New South Wales are idle as a result of disputes over methods of taxation and protests against meat rationing. Sydney bus and tram traffic was stopped by a one-day protest against working conditions.

Couldn't Get Used To Civilian Clothes

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Sergeant Major Leon W. Little, who has spent 30 years in the United States Marines and has numbered among his acquaintances the great and near great of 41 countries, has reached the retirement stage—but he's staying in "for the duration."

He could resume civil life but he asks:

"How am I ever going to get used to a tweed suit?"

The Marines will pass in review at the Philadelphia Navy Yard barracks in his honor Tuesday.

Sergeant Little saw action overseas in World War One, in the Vera Cruz landings and the occupation of Puerto Rico.

A recruiter in recent years—with the corps trailer "Wake Island" during this war—the Sergeant Major is credited with signing up 15,000 men. He lives with his wife, Rose, and a daughter, Leona, at Westville Grove, N. J.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4	† 10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Acme Stl 3a	1	54	54	54	+ ½
Adams Exp ½g	2	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	1	197⅛	197⅛	197⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	7	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.80e	† 90	136	136	136	
Alleghany Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf xw	6	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Alleg pf 530 ww	7	25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	7	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	144	143½	144	+1¼
Allied Mills 2g	44	32⅛	30½	32⅛	+1¾
Allied Strs 1	17	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-ChMfg 1¼g	10	38⅞	38	38	
Alpha P Cem 1	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
Amal Leather	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
Amerada Pet ¾e	1	84½	84½	84½	
AmAgChDel 1.20a	1	30½	30½	30½	
Am Airlines 1½g	4	58⅞	58¼	58⅛	— ½
Am Bank N .20e	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bosch	18	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	3	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¾
Am BrSh pf 5¼	† 20	129	129	129	
Am Cable & Rad	18	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	86	86	86	
Am Can pf 7	† 40	175½	175½	175½	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	11	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜	+ ¼
Am C&F pf 14¼g	2	71½	71	71½	+1¼
Am Ch&Cable 2	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Am Ch&Cbl of 5	† 20	110	110	110	+1¾
Am Chicle 4a	† 90	111½	111	111	— ¾
Am Colortype ¾g	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Am Distill	45	111	107	110¼	+3¼
$ Am Distill stpd	12	51¾	50½	51¾	+1½
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am Export L 2	3	23¼	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am For Pow	46	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf	8	67½	66¾	69½	+3¼
Am&FPS7pf 1¾	27	78¾	75¼	78¼	+4
Am&FP 2pf	74	18¾	17⅞	18¾	+1¼
Am Hide & Leath	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ice	14	47⅜	43¼	43¾	
Am Interna ½g	14	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
Am Locom ½g	11	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	84¼	84	84½	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	6	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
Am M&Met 1	11	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
Am MetAl 1¾g	2	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
Am NewsCo 1.80	† 20	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L S6 pf	12	46⅝	46	46⅝	+ ⅝
Am P&L S5 pf	15	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ¼
AmRad&StS .40g	25	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	8	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
AmRolMf 4½g	†240	65¾	65	65¼	+ ¼
Am Safety Raz 1g	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am ShipBldg 3g	† 110	28	27½	27½	+ ½
Am Smelt & R 2	6	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref7	† 10	149½	149½	149½	+ ½
Am Snuff .60e	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ¼
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	29½	29½	29½	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	115	115	115	
Am Sumat Tob 2g	2	29	28½	29	
Am Tel & Tel 9	5	157	156⅞	157	
Am Tobacco 3a	2	61¾	61½	61¾	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	† 7	53	52¾	53	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6 --	† 60	143¾	142	143¾	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	9	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	5	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
Am Wat Wks	24	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	3	72	71⅝	71¾	+ ¾
Am Zinc L & S	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
AnacondaCop2¼g	16	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	†150	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Archer Hock Gl 1g	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ½
A W P Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Arch-Dan-M 2	2	44	43¾	44	— ½
Armour & Co	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Armour&Co prpf3k	5	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
Assd D Gds ¾e	12	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†140	96	95¼	96	+ ¾
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 20	89½	89	89	+ ½
Associates Inv 1½	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Atch T&SF 1½e	17	57¾	57	57¾	+ ½
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
At G&W In pf5g	1	61	61	×61	
Atl Coast Line 3g	5	28⅞	28½	28¾	+ ⅝
Atl Refining 1q	7	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ½
Atlas Corp ½g	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd3¼g	† 50	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅜
Aust Nichols	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Aust N pfA3½g	† 70	73	72½	72½	—2
Aviation Co .20g	13	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
B					
Baldwin Loco ctf1½g	31	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	12	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	14	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
Barber Asph	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
Barker Bros ¾g	1	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Bath Ir Works 1e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Bell Airc 1a	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 3	9	34½	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
Benef In Ln 1.35g	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	*5	34½	33¾	34½	—1¼
Best Foods ½e	36	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ¼
Beth Steel 6	54	59⅝	59	59¼	+1⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	9	118	116⅞	117	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 2	4	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ¾
Blaw-Knox .60g	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Bliss & L ½e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Boeing Airplane2g	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
Borden Co .40 e	10	29⅜	29¾	29⅝	+ ⅛
Bond Strs 2	1	34	34	34	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Bramiff Airw .60	66	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
Bridgeport Br 1	2	9½	9½	9½	
Briggs Mfg 2	6	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ¼
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	5	16	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Brunswick Balke 1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	2	9	9	9	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	118½	118½	118½	—1½
Budd Mfg	31	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 80	112¼	111½	112¼	+ ¾
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†480	56¼	55½	56¼	+ ¾
Budd Wheel ½g	4	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
Buffalo Forge 2g	1	17½	17½	17½	
Bullard Co 2½g	2	19	18¾	18¾	
BurlingMstl1.90g	6	29	28¼	29	+1
Burr Add Ma .20e	28	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6	† 70	60½	59½	60½	+2½
Bush T Bdg ¾pf	† 60	47	46½	47	+ ½
Butte C & Z ½g	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .60	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Byers A M Co	6	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Byers pf 7	†170	73	72	73	+1
C					
Calif Pack 1½	•3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	7	6⅜	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .70g	6	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
Canad Pacific	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Cannon Mills 2	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Cap Adm pf 3	† 10	45	45	45	—1
Caro C&O 5	† 50	99½	99¼	99½	+ ½
CarpenterSt2½g	20	30	30	30	
Case (JI) Co	11	35½	35⅛	35½	
Case (JI) pf 7	† 20	147	147	147	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Celanese Corp 2	3	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ½
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 70	106½	106	106	
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 80	119½	119	119½	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	† 20	124	124	124	
Celotex Co pf 1	†140	17½	17½	17½	
Celotex Corp ½	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½	† 30	107¾	107½	107½	— ⅞
Cent R R N J	6	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Cerro de Pas ¾e	6	32	31¾	32	+ ⅝
Certain-teed Prod	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 50	60¾	60	60	— ⅜
Champ Pap & F 1	3	26	25½	26	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	13	46½	45⅞	46½	
Ch&E Ill 1.50g	1	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
Ch&E Ill A2.50g	8	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
Chi Grt West	8	5¾	5¾	5⅝	+ ¼
Chi Grt W pf 3½g	8	21⅜	20¾	21	+ ½
Chi Mail Or .60g	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Childs Co	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Corp 3	13	79	78¾	78¾	+ ½
City I&F 1.20	2	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
City Invest	† 70	60	60	60	+1
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	3	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ¾
Clett Peabody 2	4	36	36	36	—1¼
Coca-Cola A 3	†110	65½	64½	65½	+1
Colgate-P-P ¼a	8	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼g	† 20	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Collins & Aik	3	27½	27¼	27¼	
Col & South	† 50	13	13	13	
Col & South 2pf	†100	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
Col Gas A 1.80g	6	27	26½	27	+ ½
Col Gas B 1.80g	1	26½	26½	26½	
Colum G&E .10g	11	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
Colum Pict 1¼g	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ¾

Today's Sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 595,190
1944 volume to date 16,215,094
1943 volume to date 15,206,372

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum Stl 3a	1	85	85	85	— ¼
Coml Credit 3	3	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ¼
Coml Invest Tr 3	3	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ¼
Coml Solv .60g	7	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
Commwlth&South	5	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	— ⅟₁₆
Com & So pf 4½g	7	82½	82⅛	82⅜	+ ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	5	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn1	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	49	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	7	1⅛	1037⅛	1037⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	29	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	61	19⅜	18¼	19⅜	+1¼
Cons Laund ¼ag	4	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas	21	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Cons Vultee ⅓e	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	46¾	46½	46½	— ½
Consum Pr 4½	† 1	104½	104½	104½	
ContainerCo 1½g	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Con Can 1	6	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	44½	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .60	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	7	31½	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
Cont Steel 2g	4	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
CopperweldStl .80	2	11½	11½	11½	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 70	46½	46¼	46¾	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	5	55¾	55½	55⅝	+ ¼
Cornell DuE 1.10g	5	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
Coty Internat	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Coty Inc .30g	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Crane Co 1g	12	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5	† 50	105	104¾	105	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 7	† 50	105	104¾	105	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
Crosley Corp 1g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
Crown Zeller ¼e	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	† 50	97⅛	97½	97½	
Crucible Steel 3g	6	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	73	72¾	73	+1
Cuba R R pf	†310	24½	24	24	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	2	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	3	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	7	6	6	6	
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	114	113	114	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	2	45	45	45	
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ¼
Cutler Ham 1¾a	11	23½	23	23½	+ ½
Davison Chem 1g	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Decca Records 1a	5	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
Deere & Co 2g	3	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	32	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ½
Del Lack&West	20	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe & RayAla	†250	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ¼
Diam T Mot 1¾g	12	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	9	30½	30¼	30¼	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	99	99	99	—1
Dixie Cup 1¾g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	9	23⅜	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Doehler D C 1?ag	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Douglas Airc 5g	6	50½	49½	49½	— ⅜
Dow Chem pf 4	3	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞	— ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	2	28¾	28½	28¾	
Dunhill Int	12	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅝
duPont de N4¼g	1	138½	138½	138½	
Eagle P Ld .60g	18	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
Eastern Air L	2	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	162½	162½	162½	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
El Auto-Lite 2	3	38½	38	38¾	+ ¾
Elec Boat 1¾g	6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	9	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	84½	83⅞	84	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	22	91	87⅞	91	+3¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
Endicott-John 3	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+1⅛
Endic-John pf 5	† 50	102	102	102	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	205	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Eng P .$5 pf5	†100	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
EPS$5½pf5½	†490	91½	90	91	+ ½
Eng P S $6pf6	†110	96	⅛	⅛	
Equit Off Bldg	4	⅟₂	⅟₂	⅟₂	+ ⅟₁₆
Erie RR ct 1g.	15	10¾	10½	10⅝	
Erie RR pf A 5	4	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ⅜
EurekaVClean ⅜g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	23	23	23	
Exchange Buff .15e	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	44	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	— ¼
Fed L&T pf 6	† 10	101	101	101	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	26	5¼	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
FedDStrspf4¼	† 90	98⅜	97¼	98⅜	+1⅛
Ferro Enam ½g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	45⅜	45½	45½	+ ½
Firest T&R pf 6	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
FirstNatStrs 2½g	1	36	36	36	— ¼
Flintkote .90g	8	20	20	20	
Flintkotepf4½e	† 50	105	105	105	
Follansbee Stl	4	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
FollansbeeStlpf	† 60	49½	49	49½	+1
Food Mach 1¾ag	4	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	1	16⅜	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
FostWh6pf 1½	† 1	21¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Frank Simon pf	† 20	76	75	76	+6
Freeport Sulph 2	3	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf5	†120	109½	109⅜	109½	
Gair Robert .30g	12	3	2⅞	3	
Gar Wood Ind .40	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	1	13½	13½	13½	
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2¼g	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .15e	6	8⅛	8	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	52	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak	† 30	91¼	90¾	91¼	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	39	6⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
Gen Foods 1.60	12	42⅜	42½	42½	
Gen G & El A	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	3	107½	106¾	107½	—1½
Gen Mills5pf5	† 10	129	129	129	
Gen Motors 2	16	53	52½	52¾	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	3	126¼	125¾	126¼	— ½
Gen Out Advert	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	42	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .40	11	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	5	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Gen Steel pf 6g	† 90	86¾	86¼	86¾	+ ¾
Gen Tel 1.60	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	2	20	20	20	
Gen T&R 1g	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½	† 30	101	101	101	
GilletteSafR .70g	11	9⅛	9	9	
Gimbel Bros .15e	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Glidden Co .30e	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Glidden cvpf 2¼a	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¾
Gobel Adolf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F 2g	16	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ½
Goodyear T&R ½e	11	38¾	38	38¾	+ ¾
GoodyearT&R pf 5	5	107¾	107½	107¾	
Goth Hosiery ½g	32	10¾	10	10½	+ ¾
Goth Hosieryof7	†	101	101	101	+ ¾
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Granby ConM .45g	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
GraniteCS .52½g	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	1	34⅜	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	21	28¼	27½	28	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 40	145	145	145	— ¾
Greyhound Corp 1	18	21¾	21½	21½	
Greyhound pf .55	9	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¾
GrumAircEn 1½g	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	124	123	123	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	58	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	15	39½	38½	39¼	+ ⅝
Gulf Oil 1a	10	44¾	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
Hack Water 1¼g	1	28	28	28	— ½
Hamil Watch .80	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
Harb-Walker 1	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	† 40	102¾	102½	102¾	— ¼
Hercules Motor 1	9	24½	24	24½	+ ⅝
Hellander&Sen ¼e	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Helly Sugar 1	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Homestake Min	13	43⅞	43½	43½	
Houd-Hersh B 1g	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	64½	64¼	64¼	— ½
Household Fin 4	2	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¼
Household pf5	† 10	109	109	109	— ⅛
Howe Sound 3	3	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S k2	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	22	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Thursday	50.2	Prev. day	50.3
Month ago	49.7	Year ago	43.6
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Ill Central LL 4	†200	52½	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	5	33⅜	32½	33⅛	+ ⅜
Inapls P&L .30e	2	17	17	17	
Indust Rayon 2	2	40	39¾	40	— ⅛
Inger-Rand 6	4	97¼	97	97	
Inland Steel 4½g	6	74½	74	74	
Inspirat Con Cop 1	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	5	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Interch Cp pf 6	† 30	111	111	111	+1¼
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	12	7¼	7	7	+

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Beth. Steel's Net for Year $8.58 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corp. reported December quarter profits of $12,707,797, equal after preferred stock dividend requirements to $3.72 a share on the common stock.

It was the largest balance for any quarterly period shown by Bethlehem since the fourth quarter of 1940 when earnings were equal to $4.32 a share.

For the third quarter of 1943 profits were $6,573,892, or $1.65 a share, and for the last three months of 1942 they were $5,731,289, or $1.47 a share.

The company's net income for the 12 months of 1943 was $32,124,592, equal to $8.58 a share, compared with $25,387,760, or $6.31 a share in 1942.

War Backlog Declines

Eugene G. Grace, president, explained that the sharp rise in forth quarter profits reflected some year-end cleaning up of contracts and relatively lighter taxes on income resulting from overprovision for this purpose in preceding quarters.

The company ended the year with unfilled orders amounting to approximately $2,109,000,000 in contrast with $2,394,500,000 at the close of 1942. The company's shipbuilding subsidiary accounted for about $1,760,000,000 of the 1943 backlog against $2,052,000,000 of the 1942 total.

Commenting on the wage increase demands of steel workers now before the War Labor Board, Mr. Grace said:

"The request for an increase of 17 cents an hour, if considered along with other demands, lifts the total proposed raise to about double 17 cents an hour. This takes into account requests for severance pay, increased vacation pay, sick leave pay and other demands and conditions."

Asserting that average earnings per hour of workers in Bethlehem's steel plants, including overtime, had risen 36.4 per cent since January, 1941, while in the same period the cost of living measured by the Department of Labor index had gone up 23.5 per cent, Mr. Grace said:

Wages Pace Living Costs

"It is all bunk to say that increased wages in the steel industry have not more than kept pace with the increases in the cost of living. From the standpoint of sound national economy there is no sense in these wage demands."

He added that Bethlehem's white collar workers had received salary adjustments in line with the increases given to the hourly workers in the plants.

The company's statement showed provision for taxes based on income were $129,600,000 for 1943 against $151,500,000 in 1942.

During the year, the report continued, Bethlehem sold its Wilmington (Delaware) yard and all of the coal properties of subsidiaries near Heilwood and Slickville, Pa., and some of the coal properties near Morgantown, W. Va., for $4,777,695 less than book value and the loss was charged to income for 1943.

Directors declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, the same as paid quarterly in recent years. The dividend is payable March 4 to holders of record Feb. 7. The usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock also was voted payable April 1 to holders of record Feb. 25.

Bankers Weigh Wartime, Postwar Personnel Problems

Cushing-Gellatly

Members of panel who discussed "Wartime and Postwar Personnel Problems" at Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking, meeting at the Parker House this week, left to right: George W. Shepherd, vice-president and treasurer, Chelsea Trust Company; Arthur W. Delbert, assistant vice-president, National Shawmut Bank; William M. Cahill, treasurer, Newton Trust Company; Wilbur F. Lawson, moderator, vice-president and comptroller, First National Bank of Boston; Joseph T. Donovan, assistant vice-president, National Rockland Bank; and Sheldon F. Goldthwait, assistant cashier, Manufacturers Central National Bank, Lynn.

Johnston Says World Amazed At U. S. Output

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 28 (AP)—America not only has amazed its enemies, but has astonished itself as well, with its marvelous wartime production, Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, last night told the annual meeting of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.

"Two years ago," said Mr Johnston, "they were telling us that like Germany we had to choose between bullets and butter. The fact is that our war production today is by far the greatest of any nation in the world, and at the same time the output of our factories and farms is more than sufficient to meet all of our essential civilian needs. Although some articles are scarce, there is no general deprivation in America. We have both bullets and butter.

"If the war in Europe continues it is estimated that war output this year will increase by about another 20 per cent over last year's records, with only a slight growth in the war labor force.

"As to manpower, the situation is showing improvement as a whole. Conditions, however, are spotty. It will still be a problem in some areas and in some industries.

"In producing record outputs last year almost half went for civilian use. Nowhere else in the world could such a job have been done."

"The situation will ease when Germany falls," he declared. "We then can scale down our war production by from 35 to 50 per cent and give more attention to our normal requirements. Materials and manpower will begin to become available in increasing quantities. The problem will be how best to allocate them to peacetime production so as to meet the greatest needs. Continuation of controls will be necessary for a time, to see that we do not have runaway prices and to assure equitable allocation of goods among all of the people.

"The difficulties of reconversion will be great. The fact that the war, according to all present predictions, will end by stages, will make the transition easier."

Taxes Allow Grace 10 P. C. of Salary

By the Associated Press

New York

Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corp., will have $20,159 left out of his $221,645 pay envelope this year after he pays his Federal income taxes, he said.

Mr. Grace made the estimate in announcing he would continue through 1944 the 58.8 per cent pay cut he took in 1943, from a 1942 salary and incentive compensation total of $537,724.

Because of the 12½ per cent holdover of 1942 taxes, his net after the Federal levy will be less than half the $42,546 he had left in 1943.

Other officers of the company also have agreed to limit their incentive compensation to amounts paid in 1943, the company said.

Southern Governors' Freight Rate Moves Seen as Log-Rolling

NEW YORK (AP)—The campaign by Southern governors for revision of the North-South freight rate structure was characterized "as a cloak to an attempt to raid northern industries," by George E. Mace, manager of the transportation bureau of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York.

In a statement, he said, "The Southern governors are strongly organized to promote the industrial development of their section of the country. With that objective, we of the North can have no serious complaint so long as our industries are not raided to satisfy the South's appetite."

Mr. Mace said that 16 freight rate bills now pending in Congress "are objectionable as forms of legislative rate making," and added that "Southern industrialists are opposed to the legislation."

Mr. Mace said that a majority of the bills now pending are confined to what is known as class rates which, generally speaking, "do not apply to movement of raw materials within the South."

He advocated that settlement of the present freight rate controversy be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, "rather than by chaotic and log rolling methods."

Risk Taking Held Key To Free Economy

Designating risk as an indispensable factor in private enterprise, The First National Bank of Boston, in its current New England Letter, declares that "without risks there would be no progress."

"In glancing back over the centuries," the bank points out, "it is found that the epochs characterized by risk taking were the most progressive, while periods in which the people clutched at security stood still or stagnated."

"The business hazards of wartime, however," the review declares, "may find expression in the postwar period. Inventories may depreciate in value. Reserves for depreciation of machinery and equipment may prove to be inadequate and involve losses. Reconversion of plant and facilities, as well as the re-establishment of markets, may be costly. Unless liberal provisions are made for these contingencies, war profits will likely prove illusory.

"The nation will emerge from the war with a staggering debt and with a Federal budget for the postwar period at least twice as high as the prewar period. The load will be all the Government can carry. Uncle Sam cannot become the burden bearer of private interests by providing subsidies, doles, and guaranteed loans.

"Socialized credit and other forms of Governmental subsidies are narcotics that dull personal initiative, stifle enterprise, and becloud the vision. When members of any society reach the stage where they turn to the Government for hand-outs, in the course of time they surrender their freedom and become vassals of the state, ruled by the iron hand of bureaucracy.

"So when people shy away from risk they are taking the greatest gamble of all, for this results in the loss of freedom and is accompanied by business stagnation, lower living standards, and eventually the bogging down of the whole economy.

"With favorable conditions provided for risk taking, it is up to all groups to take their chance, without the nursing aid of Government. Dollars should be placed in overalls and put to work, for a dynamic and expansive economy demands a constant supply of fresh capital to keep it ticking. When this flow is shut off from business sources, the only recourse is artificial respiration through pump-priming, which, if long continued, makes inevitable the Government's becoming the chief reservoir of credit and capital.

"Private enterprise and free Government are on trial, and their fate will be determined by the ability and willingness of the risk takers to resume their normal functions, and of the various groups to solve their own problems without leaning on Governmental crutches."

Phillips 'Pete' Plans $40,000,000 Issue

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Jan. 28 (AP)—An issue of $40,000,000 sinking fund debentures due in 1964 will be put on the market by the Phillips Petroleum Company soon after the close of the current War Loan drive, Frank Phillips, chairman of the board, said today.

Proceeds of the new issue will be applied to repayment of bank loans and to additional working capital.

Chicago Packers Charged With Meat Quota Violation

CHICAGO (AP)—The H. Graver Company, Chicago meat packers, and two of its officials were charged with slaughtering 18,000,000 pounds of meat over quotas in a criminal information filed in Federal Court.

The information charged the company and Harry A. Graver, general manager, and Leroy C. Blackburn, secretary, with 15 violations of War Food Administration regulations.

Richard G. Finn, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said the alleged violations constituted the largest overslaughter case in the nation.

Mexican Cotton Output at Peak

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico's 1943 cotton production totaled 500,000 bales, an all-time record, the Agriculture Ministry reported. The crop was 23 per cent larger than that of the previous year.

OPA Invokes New Lumber Price Rules

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stringent new rules governing producers' maximum prices for Douglas fir, white fir and hemlock lumber were invoked by the Office of Price Administration to combat reported ceiling price violations.

The order requires sellers of these types of lumber to apply to the OPA to fix specific ceilings, or invoice at the lowest grade all lumber shipped without such special ceilings. The lowest grade price is $15 per 1,000 board feet.

Additions to ceiling prices for scaffold planking are limited to material nine inches or wider.

Additional charges of $2 to $3 per 1,000 feet for surfacing of listed types clear lumber are made applicable to all types of clear lumber, to prevent pyramiding of surfacing charges, the OPA said.

Rough lumber definitions are fixed to require that rough lumber be of sufficient width and thickness to permit surfacing on four sides.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 16

Compensation for Personal Services

The first item of income to be entered in the Federal income tax return is salaries, wages, and compensation for personal services. This item includes, in general, all earnings and compensation from employment, and other income of a personal nature, such as prize winnings and the like.

Compensation for personal services includes commissions paid to salesmen, compensation or bonuses for services on the basis of percentage of profits, commissions on insurance premiums earned by insurance salesmen or agents, bonuses whether in cash or securities or goods, the value of board and lodging (where it is not provided for the convenience of the employer), earnings paid for in groceries, goods, or services (at the market value of such goods or services), and the like.

It includes the salary of a clergyman, as well as marriage fees, baptismal offerings, sums paid for saying masses for the deceased, and other contributions received by the clergyman or priest, and not paid to the church. The rental value of a parsonage supplied to a clergyman is, however, exempt and need not be included; but if no parsonage is furnished and instead an allowance for a parsonage or quarters is given, the amount of this allowance must be included as income.

Transportation charges paid by the Government on account of the transportation of families of military and naval personnel are in the nature of additional compensation and must be reported as income; but the allowances for quarters and for subsistence are exempt.

Beginning in 1943, members of the armed forces of the United States, and citizens or residents of the United States who are members of the military or naval forces of any of the other United Nations, are exempt from income tax on not more than $1,500 of the annual compensation received during the present war for active service in such forces. This exemption applies without distinction as to rank or marital status, and is in addition to the personal exemption and other credits.

Old age pensions and retirement pay received from a former employer on account of previous services must be reported, except where they are exempt by express provisions of law, as in the case of certain Government pensions to war veterans who are no longer in active service. If, however, the employee had made contributions toward the pension or retirement fund, the retirement payments are treated as an annuity that has been purchased and only a portion of such payments is considered as income. (For the manner of treatment of such annuities see instruction 5 in the return, Form 1040.)

The earnings of a professional man, such as a lawyer or doctor maintaining his own office, would not be entered on Form 1040 under item 1 as compensation for personal services, but would be entered under item 8—"Net profit (or loss) from business or profession." For purposes of the earned income credit (line 6 on page 4 of the return form), however, his professional income is considered as compensation for personal services.

Ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with employment may be deducted in arriving at the net amount of salaries and other compensation for personal services. The amount of such expenses is shown on the line below the total income in item 1 on the face of the return, Form 1040, and the net amount is then entered after deducting expenses. An itemized statement of such expenses must, however, be attached to the return.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅝
American Hardware Co	27¼	29¼
American Manufacturing	35¾	38¾
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	34¾	..
†Amoskeag Co pf	14¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	47½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bender Home Appliance	6½	8⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15½	16⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71¼	..
Bird & Son Inc $6 pf	99¼	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅝	18¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33⅜	36½
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	31½	34
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅞	6⅞
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31¾	34
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24⅞	26⅞
Draper Corporation	86½	89½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7¼	8½
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅝	20½
Exolon Co	7¼	8¾
Family Finance Inc	10¼	11⅝
Family Finance pf A	23½	25⅝
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	31¾	34
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17¼
General Machinery	21¾	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	36	39
Graton & Knight Co	8⅞	10⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¾	97¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¼	54½
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9	10¾
Hewood-Wakefield Co	25¾	27⅝
Heywood-Dakefield Co pf B	17⅝	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅞	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅜	26⅝
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	31¼
International Machine Tool	8⅞	9¾
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	35½	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	28
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	57⅛	63¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	108	110
Marathon Paper Mills	44¾	47¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60¼	63½
Merck & Co	43½	46¾
Merck & Co 4½s pf	108½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	42¾	44¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	64⅝	69¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	21⅜	23⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅝	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅛	8¾
Nashawena Mills	16⅛	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¾	40
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¼	73
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27⅛	30¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	58¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	36	38½
Ninquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	8¾	10
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	42¼
Parker Pen Company	11¾	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & WW	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29¼	31¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	..
Sanford Mills	34¾	37¾
Submarine Signal Co	25¾	28¼
Tampax Inc	4⅞	5⅝
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	15¼	17
US Envelope Company	58¼	62¾
US Envelope Co 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45½	49½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24½	27
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅞	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	35¼	38¼
Warren Bros Class C	10⅝	11⅞
West Point Manufacturing	43	46
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	12

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	105¼	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	108¾	108½
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101¾	101¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103¾	106½
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¼	110⅞
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¼	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	104¾	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102¼	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¼	108¾

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¼	112¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	105¾	108¾
Ctl Illinois Public S $6 pf	92¾	96¼
Central Pwr & Ligt 7 pf	96¾	100¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	43¾	46¼
Jamaica Water Supply	30¼	32½
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	100½	103¾
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	102½	106½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	102¾	106¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	115¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	93¾	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	28½	30¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	68¾	71¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	74¾	77¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¼	116¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	101¾	104¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99	102½
Public Service Ind	17⅝	19½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	102¾	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Rochester Gas&El 5 pf	102¼	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105½	109½
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅝	20⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115½	..
*Tampa Electric Co	23¼	25¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16¼

*Ex-Dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	2⅝	..
Brockton Gas Light	7½	8⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅞	17⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	105½	..
Conn Light & Power	41	43½
Eastern Utilities Asso	24¼	26¼
Eastern Utilities Osso	24¼	26¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	22¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	75¾	79¾
Hartford Electric Light	48	51
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14½	15⅝
Holyoke Water Power	16⅝	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	76¾	80¾
Mass Power & Light pf	15⅞	17¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30¼	32¾
Narragansett Elec pf	54¾	48½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	24⅝	26¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	48¾	50¾
N Y Public Serv $7 pr ln	97¾	101¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	93¾	96¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	34¾	37¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	33¾	36¼
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	111
R I Pub Serv pf	..	..
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	1⅝	..
Western Mass Companies	24	26

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a	21	22¼
Bank of New York (14)	393	405
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48¼	50½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	86	91
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	99¼	100¾
Chase National (1.40)	36	38
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	46¾	49
Commercial new (1.60)	44	46½
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	18¼	19⅝
Corn Exchange Bk & Trst (2.40)	44½	48¾
Empire Trust (3)	72½	76½
First National New York (80)	1515	1555
Guaranty Trust (12)	303½	311½
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅞	15⅞
Kings County (80)	1480	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	35	38
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47½	50
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	34¼	36¼
New York Trust (3½)	89¼	93¼
Public (1½)	35	37½
Title Guaranty & Trust	35	37½
Title Guaranty & Trust	5¾	6½
United States (80a)	1315	1360

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	..
First National (2)	47	49½
Merchants National (12)	305	325
†New England Trust (30)	†400	..
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	34¾	36¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	185	..
Second National (4)	122	130
†State Street Trust (8)	308	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15½	16⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	83½	88½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	45¼	47¾
Continental Illinois (4)	89¼	93¼
First National Chicago	221	226
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	35¼	37⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52	55½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	21	23
American Casualty Company	10¼	11⅝
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19¾
American Insur Newark (1½a)	14⅜	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	14½	15⅝
American Surety (2½)	80½	82
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	90½
Boston (16a)	535	580
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅝
City of New York (1½a)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	39½	41½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	41⅝
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	81½	85½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26⅝
General Insurance (2)	43½	46½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42⅝	45
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅞	10
Great American Insurance (1)	27⅝	29½
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	98	102½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44½	47½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27⅜	29½
Homestead (1g)	13½	15½
Insurance C No. America (2½a)	79¾	82¼
Jersey Insurance New York (1½g)	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	9
Maryland Casualty	7¾	8½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	69	72½
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	6½	7¼
Marchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	45½	48½
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.30a	6¼	7½
National Union (3a)	180	190
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	24⅞	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	28¾	31½
New Hampshire (1.80a)	46	48¾
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14⅝
North River (1)	21⅜	23⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅝
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	103½	108½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	82¼	86¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	38⅝
Reinsurance Cor N Y (¼g)	7⅞	8¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.30)	20¼	23¼
Revere (P) Insur (1.20a)	72½	24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	286	296
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	48¾	51¼
Security (1.40)	35½	37½
Springfield (4½a)	123½	129
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (18)	489	504
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	38⅝	40⅝
U S Fire (2)	47	49¾
U S Guarantee (1.80a)	68¼	73¼
Westchester (1.20a)	28½	30⅝

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.37	3.57
Amerex Holding	32.50	34.375
American Business Shares	3.29	3.61
Axe Houghton Fund	13.21	14.20
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.82	103.98
Boston Fund	16.58	17.83
Broad Street Investing	24.72	26.89
Bulock Fund	14.53	15.92
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.28	29.33
Chemical Fund	9.46	10.23
Christiana Securities Co	2299.99	2324.00
Comodity Corp	9.29	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.50	39.50
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Bal Pd	20.53	22.05
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.25	13.15
Equitable Invest Corp	28.70	30.86
Equity Corp $3 pf	32.75	35.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.67	19.03
Fund Investors Inc	20.98	22.99
General Capital	31.38	33.72
General Investors Trust	5.13	5.52
Group Securities Inc Fully		
Adm Shares	6.79	7.47
Railroad Shares	3.39	3.74
Steel Shares	4.10	4.50
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.96	21.49
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.14
†Keystone Cunstodian Fundns		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	28.80	S-1	....	26.04
B-2	....	29.82	S-2	....	13.48
B-3	....	20.27	S-3	....	10.27
B-4	....	10.51	S-4	....	4.50
K-1	....	18.01	K-2	....	19.14
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd			20.20	....	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd			18.40	....	....
Maryland Fund			4.25		4.85
Mass Invest Tr			20.37		21.90
Mass Inv 2d Fd			9.98		10.73
Mutual Invest			10.34		11.30
Nation Wide Voting			1.22		1.35
New England Fund			11.93		12.86
Old Colony Tr Assoc			20.00		21.625
Plymouth Fund Inc			.48		.53
Putnam Fund			13.25		14.25
Quarterly Income Shares			6.20		6.70
Railway & Light Sec			12.875		14.125
Railway & Light Sec pf			106.80		....
Repub Invest Fund			3.25		3.57
Scudder Stevens & Clark			89.08		90.86
Spencer Trask Fund			13.58		14.44
State Street Invest			78.79		84.62
Trusteed Am Bk "B"			.43		....
Trusteed Industry Shrs			.71		.79
Wellington Fund			15.87		17.45

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. ac mod	2.60	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.54	....
Diversified Tr C	3.50	....
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.56	5.29
Nation Wide Sec	3.45	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1952	2.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.61	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.52	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.19	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.29	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	5.80	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	22.75	24.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	108½	113½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11⅞
Piper Aircraft	4¾	5¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¼	7⅝

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.72	1.71⅝	1.71½	1.71¼	
Minneapolis	1.62⅝	1.61⅞	1.62⅛	1.61⅞	
Kansas City	1.62¼	1.62	1.62	1.62⅛	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.69½	1.68⅞	1.69	1.68⅝	
Minneapolis	1.61	1.60⅝	1.60½	1.60¼	
Kansas City	1.60¾	1.60⅝	1.60⅝	1.60¼	
September wheat:					
Chicago	1.58¾	-66	-.68¼	1.67⅞	
Minneapolic			1.59⅝	1.59¼	
Kansas City	1.60¾	1.60	1.60	1.59¾	
May oats:					
Chicago	.80	.78½	.79⅜	.78¼	
Minneapolis	.78⅝	.78¾	.78¼	.78⅜	
Rye, Chicago					
May		1.31½	1.32½	1.31	1.31
July		1.29⅞	1.30¾	1.29½	1.29½
September		1.28¼	1.29	1.27

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRLS! GIRLS! GIRLS! Here's the "opportunity that comes once in a lifetime." EARN while YOU LEARN this SKILLED trade for the postwar business world!

Become an IBM TABULATING MACHINE or KEY PUNCH OPERATOR

Train accommodations from South Station to Quincy with trolley connections every 7 minutes direct to the Yard.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Bethlehem Steel Co.

FORE RIVER, QUINCY

EXPERIENCED

BOOKKEEPER

$30 to $35—References Required

Industrial Enameling Corp.

81 HANO ST. AT UNION SQ., ALLSTON, MASS.

GIRL

to assist in

PERSONNEL DEPT.

of essential industry

Must be good stenographer and capable of handling detail work.

APPLY PERSONNEL OFFICE

Call MR. MELLEN, KIR. 9173 (MASS.)

for interview

Typist and General Office Worker

5-day week. $20-$24 per week. Apply

GLIDDEN CO.

630 Beacon St., Boston

BOOKKEEPER

Must have thorough knowledge of accounting and office management; essential business. TRANSIT BUS SALES, INC. 60 New Cross Street, Somerville, Mass.

CAMP DIRECTOR

Experienced—for girls' camp; capacity 150. Give full particulars. Box D-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HOUSEWORKER cook, experienced; good home; sleep in or out, good salary. Please call Nevins 8-1492, or write 175 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Apt. 9-F).

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—To care for baby; very light housework; no cooking; no laundry. Tel. Slocum 6-9505. ROSENBERG.

HELP WANTED

GOOD PERMANENT POSITIONS

with an old reliable firm

Grocery Experience Not Essential

MEN AND WOMEN NEEDED AT ONCE!

Order Clerks
Order Assemblers
Truck Drivers

Apply to Mr. Frank Foy

RHODES BROS. CO.

KEN. 4500 LON. 2040

170 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

MAN and wife without children to replace teacher volunteer Navy; boarding school, 15 small boys on 258-acre farm; man teach, coach, wife shorthand, typing, secretary, housekeeper; comfortable quarters, board, laundry, plus $250 together year round. Wire qualifications night letter collect E. C. WILCOX, Culpeper, Virginia. Phone 8121.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

14 STATE STREET

QUALITY CONTROL MGR: Take charge	Arr
EXPEDITOR: Mach exp	Arr
AIR BRUSH ARTISTS: Local	Arr
MECHANICAL CHECKER: Exp	To $5000
MECH ENGRS: Design exp	Arr
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	Arr
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN & DSGNRS	Arr
ELECTRONIC TUBE ENGRS	Arr
ALL TYPES OF MECH ELEC CHEM ENGRS	
ACCTS: Gen & cost exp	Arr
ACCTS: For public work openings	Arr
PROCEDURE WRITERS: Accts	Arr
SALES ENGR: Age 30-35, chem trained	Arr
SALES ENGR: Boiler exp	Arr
SALES: Drug & dept stores	Arr
SALES MGR: Jewelry or allied	Arr
SALES MGR: Wholesale doors, windows	Arr

BAKER

Man, draft exempt, or woman. Knowledge of baking simple pastry and desserts. Apply by letter to:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PLEASANT VIEW HOME

233 Pleasant Street, Concord, N. H.

FACTORY worker needed in novelty curtain plant; one familiar with cutting materials and machine maintenance would find good opportunity; essential war workers cannot be considered. Write for particulars; state experience. HENRY W. PLANT CO., Passaic, N. J.

HOUSEMAN

Permanent position established Boston school. Call Mr. McMullan, Com. 2475, for appt. (Boston)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Church, N. Y. C., wishes superintendent immediately. Phone MO. 2-6462. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PART, full time help; day workers, launderesses, baby-sitters; afternoons, evenings. Gooding's Agency, MO. 2-2076, N. Y. C.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

THE CITIZENS' Wholesale Supply Co. of Columbus, Ohio, supplying groceries and household supplies direct to consumers forty-nine years, has attractive openings in East and Middle West States as far as Missouri for energetic man over draft age or self-supporting woman. commission. For information write P. O. Box 1838, Columbus.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STAGE DIRECTOR who has directed some of New York's biggest successes available for colleges, schools, clubs, etc. 1753 W. 41st Street, Los Angeles 37, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY — Alert, efficient, personable, desires responsible position small office. New York City or environs. Salary to start $38. Write Box D-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION or hostess. (Protestant), cultured American, desires position; fluent French, German; no housework; would travel. Write Box S-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, colored, offers her services as a switchboard operator, receptionist; can type. WA 7-7234, N. Y. C.

CHILD'S NURSE experienced. Protestant; best references. Tel. Mount Vernon, N. Y., 8-7048.

COMPANION-SECRETARY. Christian Scientist, cultured, reader, unencumbered, travel. AC 2-0080 (N. Y. C.)

GOOD SALARY to efficient working housekeeper-companion for elderly woman. Must be capable, patient and cheerful. No heavy cleaning. Simple cooking. Own room. Tel. AT. 9-7956 (N. Y. C.) Saturday and Sunday.

WANTED—Practical Nurse for elderly lady and gentleman. Write Box H-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON PAPER FACTOR established pre-1914 seeks to contact American paper-maker of best quality writing papers with a view to U. K. sales agency when war restrictions are lifted. Box W-1782, BCM/CSM,, London, W. C. 1.

INFORMATION WANTED

MRS. HELEN CATHERINE WARBOYS or VINES

INFORMATION is desired by the undersigned as to MRS. HELEN CATHERINE WARBOYS or VINES (nee Henderson, the wife of Arthur James Warboys of 17, Clifford Gardens, Kensal Rise, London, England and the sister of Isabella Henderson now deceased late of 19, Woodfield Road, Tonbridge, Kent, England) who went to the United States of America prior to December 1924 and was last heard of in December 1924 at Englewood, New Jersey, U. S. A. Will any one who can give any information as to the above and particularly as to her present whereabouts or death communicate with F. B. JEVONS & RILEY, Solicitors, Bordyke, Tonbridge, Kent, England.

INVISIBLE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston. Lib. 7806

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MATTRESSES REMADE $5

Double $8 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

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BUY WAR BONDS

Turn your old diamonds, gold and silver into cash; highest payments. WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston. LIB. 3917.

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EUNICE ERDLEY-HINDEMITH

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ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without ecompressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. GILL'S 6901 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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Valentine Flowers

in Large Assortment

Phone or Visit

G. O. Anderson & Sons INC.

901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

BELMONT

GREER'S FISH MARKET

Cor. Beech and Trapelo Rd.
Belmont 4620

HADDOCK ..... 22c lb.
FANCY MACKEREL ..... 23c lb.
FANCY FILLET SOLE ..... 35c lb.
Smoked Fillets, Smelts, Oysters, Clams and Lobsters

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Moving and Storage

3175 Washington St. HANcock 8000

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING

17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars

BUY WAR BONDS

Woodward's Chevrolet Co.

426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Women Come Back for

Bijou Quality RAYON HOSE

9 Corinth Street
Roslindale

Debs

JUNIOR SPORTSWEAR • BLOUSES

BROCKTON

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.

EASY WASHER SERVICE

by factory-trained experts, using genuine EASY replacement parts. Service on other makes.

789 Main St., Brockton 32, Mass. Tel. 6655

BROCKTON

(Continued)

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Storey & Co.

MIDWINTER CLEARANCE

Continues in All Departments

128 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work

ZORIC

White Star Laundry Co.

TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

FARR'S

"The store that buys direct from the mills"

FABRICS—CURTAINS—LINENS
BLANKETS—HOSIERY—DRESSES

51-53 No. Main St., Brockton 43, Mass.

BROOKLINE

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Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS for Every Occasion

Unusual Assortment of GREETING CARDS

BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP

Flowers Telegraphed

710 Washington Street ASP. 5694

Barnaby FLORISTS

Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St

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DU PONT SPEED-EASY WALL FINISH

DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES

751 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices

Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING

Phone TRO. 3636

KENNEY'S

Greeting Cards
Valentines on Display

844 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The COCK HORSE

Harvard Square

Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith

LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNER

Sunday Dinner and Supper

56 Brattle Street Eliot 8800

Business Men's Luncheon 50c

TROWBRIDGE 4983

Andés Beauty Salon

36 CHURCH ST., HARVARD SQUARE

Andés Coiffures Reflect Quality and Style

CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202

Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.

For

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
BURNER SERVICE

DEDHAM

FISHER DAIRY

GRADE A MILK & CREAM

51 EAST ST. DED. 1401

BUILD FOR YOUR FUTURE WITH THE WORLD'S SAFEST INVESTMENT

SUKOWSKE'S

ENNA JETTICK SHOES

589 High St. DED. 1552-M

The Book Lover's Nook

ELIZABETH W. BROADUS
503 High St. DED. 2500

BOOKS

GREETING CARDS
STATIONERY
LENDING LIBRARY

VALENTINES

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

DEDHAM

(Continued)

MILL NO. 2

BUSSEY STREET
EAST DEDHAM Tel. Ded. 0550

NEW WOOLENS

Remnants of Cretonnes, Sateens, and Slip Cover Fabrics at Mill Prices

Store Hours—9 to 5 Daily
9 to 12—Saturday

FITCHBURG

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helen

4TH WAR LOAN

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

Women's Lingerie

381 Main Street

WALTER R. ILLIG

Plumbing and Heating

Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling

1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

BARNEY ROSEN

Clothing for Man and Women

706 Main Street

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.

MILK

Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese

Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

GEORGE BROS.

Quality Footwear

384-386 Main Street

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL

UNION COAL CO.

9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.

621 Main Street

TEL. 3970

W. E. Putney

Insurance

574 Main Street Tel. 733

HARPER METHOD SHOP

4TH WAR LOAN

We feature
Harper Cold Permanent

520 Main St., Room 17 Tel. 3430

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND

RICE & CO.

Jewelers and Silversmiths

350 Main Street

SERVICE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., Inc.

NuTone 2 Door Chime instead of a Door Bell. Attach to present wiring. $2.95 to $125.00.

23 Newton Place Tel. 2748

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND

VOGUE BEAUTY SALON

13 Elm Street Tel. 2820

All lines of Beauty Culture

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN

of the North Shore

Gloucester, Massachusetts

The Department Store

1885 COMPANY 1943

HAVERHILL

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FRANK E. BARNES

Member American Institute of Decorators

INTERIOR DESIGNER

98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

Conserve on Fuel With Rock Wool Insulation

Free Estimates

W. H. CRANTON OIL CO.

14 WATER STREET TEL. 348

4TH WAR LOAN

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

WEST GARAGE

72 WATER STREET

HINGHAM

Castle Films

RENTAL RATES

8 MM — 16 MM — Sound
40c 50c $1.00

Driscoll Radio & Electric

65 South Street Tel. Hing. 0018

WILLIAMS LTD.

54 SOUTH STREET HIN 0130

HOME FURNISHINGS

South Shore Centre for

Curtains — Draperies — Upholstery
Slip Covers — Venetian Blinds
Wallpaper — Lamps and Shades
Table Linens — Towels — Blankets

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at NAPOLEON BAIL'S

Shoe Store and Repair Factory

168 High Street Next to Transcript

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.

Men's Clothing

302 High Street

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MALDEN

(Continued)

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O	T	H	E	L	L	O
R	O	U	G	H	■	X
L	O	N	G	■	M	E
A	L	T	■	R	A	Y
N	■	S	T	O	N	E
D	■	■	A	P	R	
O	R	P	H	E	U	S
	O	H	O	■	■	E
A	B	I	E	L	■	C
B	O	Z	■	O	E	R
B	T	■	H	U	R	E
O	■	P	A	I	N	T
T	R	E	S	S	E	S

NEW BEDFORD

(Continued)

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4TH WAR LOAN

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4th War Loan

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4TH WAR LOAN

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Reliable Service Wey 2424

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See us for your 1944 Automobile Insurance

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Near CAMBRIDGE.—An officer's wife with two children is at present without help in the home—would anyone like the position of COMPANION HELP? Apply Box W-1837, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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England

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Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers

Solicit Your Kind Patronage

Milsom Street Phone 4611

SEE NEXT PAGE

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626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

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Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
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Fashion Specialists
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Telephone 6750—6751

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The Store for Value and Service
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for ALL CHILDREN'S WEAR
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

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CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
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The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE."

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Boots and shoes made to order.

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THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
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for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

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are to be seen in our Spring Collection
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Original "Devonshire Violets"
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Wales

CARDIFF

Penfound Bros. LTD.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Beetive SHOES

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

15th-Century Warden

This interesting bench-end carving reveals a night watchman of 500 years ago. The design of this ancestor of the air-raid warden was discovered in Bishop's Hull, Som., England.

In Lighter Vein

Well, It's a Good Story

A two-star general, returning to camp one evening, couldn't produce his identification. The rookie on guard duty, unimpressed, refused to let him pass through the gates. Finally, the exasperated general bent forward, pointed to the stars on his shoulders, and bellowed: "Do you know what these mean?"

"Sure," popped the rookie, "you got two sons in the service."

—Disabled American Veterans

Daily Anecdote

The Best Way

Early in life Will Rogers learned the futility of worry and fear. He said that he found that the only way to true happiness and contentment was to take up each day's tasks with confidence and cheerfulness and lay them down at night with no lingering worry or concern.

One day a pessimistic friend dolefully inquired, "Will, if you had but forty-eight hours more to live, how would you spend them?"

The cowboy philosopher laughed and replied, "One at a time."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across

1—Paul Robeson is currently appearing in title role of what play?
7—In golf, what is opposed to "fairway"?
8—What epithet is prefixed to name of Tom Collin in Cooper's "The Pilot"?
9—Myself.
10—High in pitch.
11—The clamoracker is what?
12—"If his son ask bread, will he give him a ——?"
14—Showers of what month are often mentioned in poetry (abbr.)?
15—What Greek musician could charm beasts with his lyre?
19—What exclamation expresses amused surprise?
20—Who was father of Kish, and grandfather of Saul?
22—What pseudonym was used by Dickens?
23—How is "ever" sometimes written in poetry?
25—Harvest (abbr.).
26—What is the head of a boar, wolf, or bear?
27—If you emulated Jacopo Bellini, would you write, paint, or fight?
28—What do you call the unbound hair of a woman?

Down

1—Who is hero of Shakespeare's "As You Like It"?
2—One used to accomplish another's ends is what?
3—"Write me as one that loves his fellow men" is from whose poem?
4—Something described as "ovoid" would be shaped like what?
5—Left hand (abbr.).
6—What is a New England name for the black-eyed Susan?
9—What is name of Paderewski's opera?
11—What is used for rattines?
13—What lake lies between California and Nevada?
16—An automaton is what?
17—What pseudonym was used by an illustrator of Dickens's novels?
18—Mysteries are what?
20—The head of an abbey for men is what?
21—What is first name of creator of Optional Mrs. Parkington?
24—What is name of a river of Eire?
26—Possesses.
27—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

D. M. C., professional photographer of Burlingame, Calif., yearns for the perfect sitter: "I have been taking photographs for 35 years and my Secret Ambition is to have just one sitter remark: 'You won't have any trouble getting a good picture of me—I always like them. I guess I'm what you call photogenic.'"

* * *

"My S. A.," confesses Mrs. M. E. S., West Carrolton, Ohio, "has always been to be able to get a bird's-eye view (at mealtime) of all the other dining tables in my town. I'd like to see what other people serve at the same identical meal. By this method I could get many new ideas and find out if I am feeding my family too generously or otherwise."

* * *

School girl, J. S. Trinidad, Colo., seeks a plan whereby a wad of gum may be recharged and greater mileage obtained, she adds. "The plan should include a method for pumping in a fresh flavor and renewing the elasticity."

Facts and Figures

INDUSTRY IS PRODUCING FOR THE ARMY A MAP PAPER WHICH CAN BE SOAKED IN FRESH OR SALT WATER WITHOUT INJURY.
IT'S A FACT
IT IS POSSIBLE TO LAUNCH A CANOE IN THE HEART OF WALES AND PADDLE ALL THE WAY TO LONDON, ENGLAND WITH ONLY ONE SHORT PORTAGE.
CALIFORNIA PRODUCES MORE LETTUCE THAN ALL THE OTHER STATES COMBINED
THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA IS AS LARGE AS VERMONT
CRIMEA
K. Parris

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Corka

"Apparently that new typewriter got on the wrong assembly line when they converted to machine guns."

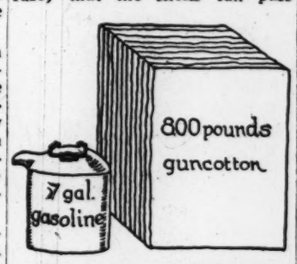
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Single Explosive Shell Requires Three Different Kinds of Explosives?

Each explosive artillery shell that is fired uses four different kinds of explosives, if we include the guncotton which hurls the shell from the gun.

Shells used to be fired with charges of black powder or gunpowder, which was invented more than 1,000 years ago. Nitrocellulose, or guncotton, which we now use, was not discovered until a little less than 100 years ago. Guncotton is a great improvement over black powder, for it is faster acting.

There are three kinds of explosives within the shell itself. The fuse contains a very sensitive explosive like mercury fulminate which detonates on impact. If the fuse, which is precision-built like a fine watch, is set on "safety," and the shell is dropped on its nose or fired at a target, the fulminate is all that explodes. Indeed, the explosives used in naval shells are so immune to detonation by shock (if not set off by the fuse) that the shells can pass through 16-inch armor plate without exploding.



Seven gallons of gasoline contain as much energy as the 800 pounds of guncotton used to fire a 16-inch gun.

If the fuse is not set in the "safe" position, the explosion of the first charge sets off a second, or "booster" charge, of a different explosive which is more powerful but less likely to explode due to jarring or shock. Tetryl is a typical booster charge.

The explosion of the booster charge is what detonates the main charge of T. N. T.

In explosives used in modern warfare, two factors are of prime importance—speed of reaction, and safety. Nitroglycerine and dynamite, for instance, are too sensitive to shock to be safe for use in explosive bombs and shells.

The importance of speed is strikingly illustrated by the fact that gasoline contains 13 times as much energy as guncotton. Exploding gasoline is satisfactory for use in automobile engines, where the explosion in each cylinder lasts about 1/100 second. But the guncotton in a big naval gun burns in 5/10,000 second, or 20 times as fast.

W. P. Keasbey

It's the Friendly Way

Jonesboro, Tenn.

One night recently a lady who is a keen observer, quick to discern the good in other people, boarded a bus to ride from Johnson City to Jonesboro.

On the trip she became aware of the courteous manner of the bus driver and his intimate knowledge of his passengers' needs. She noticed that he knew just where everyone wanted to get off and that none had to ring the bell for him to stop. At one of the stops a girl got off and he turned the spotlight on the path that led to her home and held it there until she reached the house.

At the end of the trip the lady quietly asked the driver his name and complimented him on his care and thoughtfulness of his passengers.

NEWS ITEM— HAT DESIGNERS DECREE SLEEK, HEAD-FITTING STYLES FOR MILADY'S HEADGEAR IN 1944

THE RUSSIAN INFLUENCE WILL BE FELT
THIS BONNET DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOMEMAKER
THE SPRING VICTORY GARDEN CHAPEAU—USE HALF A WATERMELON & TRIM WITH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES -- ADD PEPPER OR SAUERKRAUT TO SUIT TEMPERAMENT
THE SINGING TEA KETTLE KAP! BOILS AND WHISTLES WHENEVER WEARER GETS EMBARRASSED

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Is Always the Victim*

By Le Pelley

HA HA ... YOU COULDN'T HIT THE SIDE OF A BARN
PING
YEOW... YOU'RE WILD AS A BABY OWL...
YOU COULDN'T EVEN...
UMMPFF
PLAMM
WHY DO THESE THINGS ALWAYS HAVE TO END THAT WAY ?!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Nice Pile of Bones*

By Rodgers

"How would you fellows like a nice big pile of bones?" Snappy asked-
"Ok boy! Lead us to them," both Peter and I wagged-
"Well, I can't do that but I know where there is a big pile!" Snappy said, "And if you'll help me find them you can have your share."
"Why does he need us to find them if he knows where they are?" It sounded a little mixed up to me!
But I was interested- And so was Peter!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hats Off to the Captain!*

By The Hagers

"Please let me out, sir. I'll be good, And act the way a Pelican should."
Said Captain Bill, "Your friends may go, But as for you, the answer's - NO.
One thing about you I dislike. Quick, Bo'sun, get the marline spike!
No one should ask an armistice Who struts around in hats like this!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stop the Basic Atrocity

The stories just released by the United States and British governments about Japanese treatment of prisoners will shock home folks into a nearer approach to the grim resolve that drives men on the land, air and sea fronts in the Pacific. They should stiffen morale in this time of waiting and vastly increase interest in Pacific operations.

The stories are built around the sworn statements of American and British officers about their personal experience and appear to have been prepared with care. The evidence is convincing on all matters covered by the first-hand knowledge of the officers and adds up to a record of revolting cruelty. We hope official efforts to get accurate information and to bring effective pressures on Tokyo will not be spared. Relatives of prisoners need not assume extremes of cruelty everywhere. Americans returning on the Gripsholm reported that the Japanese were working some military prisoners in Manila, but in most respects their stories were reassuring.

The cruelties, the indignities reported from the Philippines and Malaya form a substantiated black record which the Japanese Government cannot laugh off and which the Japanese people must some day face. They naturally stir the indignation of Britons and Americans. One must hope that that indignation will be fused into something more than mere vengeance, into a resolve to insure that such things shall not happen again.

For that purpose it will be well to remember that barbarities now coming home to Americans and Britons because practiced on their own soldiers have been practiced on thousands and millions of civilians in the last few years. These abominations are simply part of the fabric of cruelty that has unrolled its horrid pattern around the globe. In some respects the pattern has been extended by war; certainly the evil latent in human thought has been pushed into the open by war.

Cruelty is not a monopoly of the Japanese or Germans. We must all take up arms against it in ourselves. Yet the Axis launched aggression, first against minorities within their own countries, then against weaker nations. The Japanese and Germans are responsible not only for this bad beginning; they have carried on with a savagery which even now has shamefull emphasis in the "Katyn massacre."

The peoples of the United Nations are pledged to curb the over-all cruelty of aggression. Britons and Americans aroused by these latest stories of atrocities will do well if they let the emotional warmth thus engendered temper the steel of their determination not only to bring criminals to book but to prevent the outbreak of more gangsterism.

No Strike Plea of A. F. of L.

While it is true that the number of man-hours lost because of strikes in the United States last year was infinitesimal when contrasted with the total number of hours worked, it is no less a fact that strikes and threats of strikes were a disturbing factor in morale. The railroad seizure, for example, may not have had the positive results in the enemy camp that General Marshall seems to have ascribed to it, but it did distract public attention from getting on with the war.

This fact brings into sharper relief the latest no strike pledge of the American Federation of Labor. It comes from the A. F. of L.'s Executive Council, which has been meeting in Miami. No stronger phraseology could be asked:

> We have arrived at a period in the history of the war where the need and demand for uninterrupted production has reached the highest point, and we have decided that no matter what the character of the grievance, no matter how feelings have been stirred nor what the aggravations are, there can be no justification for strikes or local stoppages.

With the A. F. of L. presently so aware of the war needs, and with the C. I. O. so conscious of the dangers and effects of inflation—as witnessed by its presentation of the White Collar worker's case before the Senate this week—there is some basis for hoping that happier days in the American labor picture lie ahead.

A contributor contends there is a good deal of wasted space on busses and streetcars during the rush hours, but shelves would have to be built to utilize it.

Promises That Are Kept

What does a man going into battle think about? What does he do? How does he act?

Lieut. Colton G. Morris, who was radio officer on the famous cruiser Helena, and once a member of this newspaper's staff, gives an intimate picture of what takes place aboard a ship as it goes into action, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post. It may be a picture slightly different from the conception of the average person, but it should gratify every wife and mother of an American sailor.

Returning from one of her successful missions, the Helena was ordered, together with other ships of a task force, to intercept a Japanese fleet in Kula Gulf. They were on their way, ready for action, at 7 o'clock on a night that was to see a great victory—and the end of a gallant ship:

> I went to my room and hit the sack for three hours, and read my Bible. I read the Twenty-third and Ninety-first Psalms over and over. . . . "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night. . . . A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee. . . ." Those are comforting words. When I went on deck, I saw men thumbing worn pages of the little Bibles that many of them carry. Toughened old seadogs, veterans of many a battle and many a crap game, were unashamedly praying. Some listened with solemn concentration while others read aloud.

Yes, that's what they do.

There is nothing "sissy" about praying. Joshua and Caleb and Horatio Nelson and Stonewall Jackson and other great fighters proved that. Probably more American boys are praying and reading their Bibles today than ever before, and these are lads who are in a position to know what the prayer of faith and understanding means.

Oil and Spain

The theory under which a warring nation permits shipments of essential materials to a non-belligerent, even though some of these materials may reach the enemy, is not sufficiently understood by the public. An example of this trade is the shipment of oil from Caribbean ports to Spain, with American and British permission. These shipments are now being stopped, at least temporarily, according to Washington reports, and the news causes many to ask why they have been permitted at all.

The answer is that trade with neutrals and non-belligerents is often a diplomatic weapon. The risks have to be weighed against the political consequences of shutting the trade off entirely. It is possible to force a neutral into the enemy camp, or a non-belligerent into outright belligerency, through the manipulation of trade or, on the other hand, to prevent or at least postpone such crucial developments.

The interruption of oil shipments to Spain follows closely upon the Argentine severance of ties with the Axis. It can be viewed as part of a continuing campaign to deprive Hitler of his Latin friends both in the New World and the Old. The moment seems propitious for exploitation of the political initiative which was seized at Buenos Aires.

But there is also a negative side to the picture. Spain has refused to release Italian ships interned in Spanish ports. Recently, and more importantly, the Franco Government concluded with Berlin an agreement providing large credits to Germany. Moreover, there have been strong indications of Spanish ramifications to the subversive plots just disclosed in South America. Other signs of General Franco's continuing appreciation for the aid Hitler gave him in the Spanish Fascist uprising against the Republic are not wanting.

The continuation of these pro-Axis tendencies on the part of Spain's Government, and the political victory of the hemisphere-defense concept in South America, have helped American and British authorities to undertake sterner measures toward Spain. The development is one which will aid morale among Allied peoples, who cannot be expected to follow comprehendingly all the tortuous devices of international politics. It should also have, as an important by-product, an increased confidence in Moscow that Russia's allies are enemies of Fascism everywhere.

Of course, one way of getting away from that income-tax nuisance is quitting that nice-paying war job and getting yourself sent overseas.

Well, anyhow, those seven Ex-Colonel railroad presidents can march in the next Armistice Day parade.

They Deserve Better Than This

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Railroad Wage Controversy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The public is entitled to know the truth about the recent railroad wage controversy. Since 1941, railroad profits have skyrocketed. Food prices rose 42 per cent. Employees were forced to work an average of more than 50 hours per week moving increased war traffic. Substantial wage increases were overdue.

The five operating unions progressed their negotiations under the Railway Labor Act. When it became apparent that they would be awarded reasonable increases, Stabilizer Vinson, in violation of that law, arbitrarily moved to deprive the employees of their legal rights. This compelled the unions to fix a strike date.

The situation would then have been settled by the Mediation Board but the President arbitrarily deprived the Board of its legal authority and demanded that he be permitted to act as arbitrator. Three of the five unions refused. Their subsequent treatment proved the wisdom of their refusal.

The two objectionable features in the President's settlement proposal were: First—Approval of arbitrary and illegal procedure by Stabilizer Vinson in interfering with the panel of three public men appointed by the Mediation Board to hear and decide the controversy, together with the President's arbitrary assumption of power when the Mediation Board was in the process of securing a settlement. Second—The President's decision freezing wages for duration.

In the final settlement, both obnoxious features were conceded to the employees. This is convincing proof that the unions were right and the Administration wrong. The unprejudiced public will be glad to learn the truth about this important question.

J. A. PHILLIPS,
President Emeritus,
Order of Railway Conductors of America

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Italy in 1936

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently in your columns John Norman presented evidence contradicting Breckenridge Long's report of September, 1935, which stated that the whole Italian population was in complete accord with Mussolini's past and future policies. I should like to add herewith to Mr. Norman's thesis my personal experience while visiting Italy during the first three weeks in January, 1936. Only one person among the many I met in Venice, Florence, Rome, Milan and Sorrento displayed any enthusiasm for the Ethiopian War. He was the owner of a hotel in Sorrento, and his attitude was more one of resentment against the British than conviction on the merits of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

The mass of the people, as Professor Salvemini points out, were apathetic, resigned to events beyond their control. But resentment beneath the surface cropped up here and there. For example, on leaving a hotel in Rome, the manager, without solicitation, volunteered the following, which I take from notes in my diary of that period: "*That man* (Mussolini) is driving us to desperation. We are a poor country. There is nothing but bare rock above the ground except a few orange and lemon trees, and there is nothing beneath the ground. With what can we fight this war except the sweat and blood of the people? And if we win, what will we get? A lot of desert! Some day somebody will shoot him or he will shoot himself."

At Sorrento, I asked the handy man at the hotel how he was getting on. With hesitation he said, "I earn a small salary, but I have to give half of it to the local boss of the fascist party and to other 'voluntary charities.' I am married and this makes life hard." Poverty was rampant among the people of Sorrento. The local fascist boss looked like the only well fed man in the town. Things were going very well, he said. "We (meaning the fascist party) help the poor." Not a single individual of the lowest economic level or of the lower middle class expressed anything but guarded reserve concerning the war or the political or economic state of the country. Mr. Long's view was undoubtedly colored by the narrow circle within which he moved.

JACOB FINE, M. D.
Harvard University

Cambridge, Mass.

"A Matter of Expediency"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Last night I saw the movie "North Star," a very fine movie. But I'm tired of our movie moguls continually telling me of the wonderful Soviet people and their system. Their stand against the enemy has been heroic and noble, but do not all people make such a stand when their way of life is endangered? It causes me to wonder if the Russian people are being given such a constant menu of movies showing the American free enterprise system and how much we have achieved from it for so many years. I doubt if they are.

Let us not be a victim of temporary amnesia. Let us not forget that when it was expedient for Russia to make agreements with Germany, those agreements were made. And in this country at that time the pro-Communists were strongly admonishing us to "Keep Out of Europe's War." Do we recall how these same persons changed their views overnight once Germany violated the Russo-German pact? Let us not forget that at one time the Communistic system was condemned as endangering our democracy as much as the Nazi system is today.

It is well that we have Russia on our side to help us wipe out the Nazis. But let us not be fooled that she is doing it out of any great love of us. It is as much a matter of expediency for them as it is for us.

SGT. GEORGE G. POTTER

Moses Lake, Wash.

The Taxi Situation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to the article, "Police Board to Investigate Taxi Situation," I wish to call attention to the last line, "not an indictment of the taxi business as a whole."

A few weeks ago, my son had just two days to spend at home with me. He had just returned from a long stretch in the war zone and on this trip had spent many, many hours in an open boat picking up survivors from a bombed transport. Our local taxi man refused to drive twelve miles to meet him because the train got in at around one in the morning, and he needed the sleep. He has plenty of men working for him. After much pleading, I finally got a man in Nashua to meet the train, and he charged $4.50 for the twelve miles.

We citizens can plan our trips to town so that we are not dependent on taxi service, but when a man with many service stripes arrives in a city with only a few hours to visit his mother, I blush for the taxicab operators who refuse to drive him home. This happens in Nashua all the time. The drivers claim that they are not allowed to go so far from town, but a taxi driver in Amherst can go as far as he likes, provided he doesn't want to sleep.

Amherst, N. H. (MRS.) E. L. WARREN

Editor's note—An Office of Defense Transportation ruling restricts taxicab trips from municipalities of 10,000 population or more to ten miles beyond the city limits.

Junkets for Union Leaders

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It occurs to me that it would be a constructive move for our Government to send the presidents and, say, the secretaries of those unions striking or threatening to strike to the battle fronts with our armed forces, to set forth to the soldiers, if they could spare time to listen, the reasons for such strikes.

In my opinion, it would do much to give such union officers a clarified view of their own positions, a reconstructed basis for their thinking, and a broadening experience that would carry over to a large section of their fellow-citizens at home.

It would be at least as profitable to our country as some of the congressional junkets we have paid for. (MRS.) PIERCE YOUNG

Vicksburg, Mich.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Letter Hopkins Never Wrote

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The affair of the letter Harry Hopkins never wrote, which began by being treated as a solemn charge and was later turned into what some would like to make a funny joke, is neither of these things.

It is a false charge and it is not even a bad joke. It is a political foul ball, it is corrupt and sinister politics the full meaning of which is only beginning to become clear with the indictment of George N. Briggs, a recently suspended employee of the Department of Interior, on a charge of forgery as the author of the faked letter.

Whether Mr. Briggs is found innocent or guilty, the Justice Department has pretty well established that the mysterious letter, which so long held the headlines as though it were true, is not authentic and that the signature was not written by Mr. Hopkins but was forged. The faked letter manufactured lies which were used to try to discredit Wendell Willkie.

The letter was fabricated to promote a political smear. One C. Nelson Sparks, who was preparing his fabulous exposé of how Mr. Willkie won the Presidential nomination in 1940, eagerly embraced the forged letter and it became the spearhead of the "evidence" that the man the Republican Party chose as its nominee must be a thoroughly corrupt and devious fellow.

According to evidence presented by the Justice Department, Mr. Briggs was evidently confident that he and Mr. Sparks were thinking along the same lines and in a postscript to his letter of Oct. 21 to Mr. Sparks he explained his purpose with entire frankness. He said: "P. S. The more I think of it, the more interested I become in any opportunity to devote my time to putting the skids under W. W." Later, with respect to the forged letter Mr. Briggs wrote Mr. Sparks that he was certain that "you have a powerful document that is going to have a profound effect upon the coming political situation."

Now that the facts are coming out, the one encouraging spot in this sorry mess is right here. The revelation of the falsity of this particular scheme, the disclosure that the Nation must contest with such apparently base political motives in a difficult, fateful wartime national election have come in time to serve as a warning of what the country has to watch against as the Presidential campaign takes shape.

It is evident that there are those who want fake and falsity "to have a profound effect on the coming political situation" and it can hardly be without significance that they have been directing their main attacks on Wendell Willkie. They must figure that he is most unlike themselves.

The forged letter on stolen White House stationery was, it has to be admitted, handled by many newspapers in a manner grossly unfair to Harry Hopkins.

One recalls the horrified cries which went up from Mr. Sparks when Mr. Hopkins announced that he had asked the FBI to investigate the forgery. Mr. Sparks indignantly exclaimed "politics" and charged that the President's aide was using Federal influence to get out from under the letter—the letter he never wrote.

The theory behind the letter is as false as the letter itself. The theory is that there is a sort of a secret bipartisan alliance between Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt, that there are really no basic differences between them. It was to promote this impairment of Mr. Willkie's stature within the Republican Party that the forgery was perpetrated, insinuating that Hopkins wanted Willkie nominated and White House co-operation could be counted on.

The truth is that there are deep and irreconcilable differences of policy and viewpoint on both foreign and domestic affairs between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie. Mr. Willkie has publicly declared that he is "dedicated to the removal from office of the President and the group who exercise power around him." He believes that the only instrumentality which can be used to end that power is the Republican Party.

Mr. Willkie's greatest offense to his Republican would-be smearers is that for three years during this harsh and heavy war he declared a partisan truce to help promote the unity essential for America to gather its fighting power to hurl against its enemies. It remains to be seen whether others of his party in sufficient number will see this as Mr. Willkie's greatest contribution to the welfare of his country.

Tomorrow's Newspaper Today

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

We have been lured out of our usual professional modesty by an address delivered on January 14 to the National Council on Professional Education for Journalism by E. Z. Dimitman, the able New Jersey editor who not long ago became Executive Editor of the Chicago Sun. Mr. Dimitman outlines tomorrow's newspaper. From his remarks, we cull the following salient points:

"Foreign and cable news will play a much greater part in the future daily newspaper. . . .

"Cable news will not consist primarily of political, economic, and diplomatic news. . . . In addition to stories of revolts, of political intrigue, of elections in faraway lands, there will be stories of the economic conditions in those countries, of new plays and new music. . . .

"The American newspaper will carry more and more explanatory material, giving the why and wherefore of events, charting trends, amplifying developments, surveying conditions and situations, and generally adding a textbook, or encyclopedia and dictionary, phase to newspapers. . . .

"In a great many newspapers you will see, possibly on page one, possibly on an inside page, a digest of the important and interesting news, locally, nationally, and internationally. This digest, or summary, will be presented in exceedingly concise form so that it will be easy to read and understand, and will be divided into various classifications. Possible headings might be: 'Around the World,' 'National Affairs,' 'The Labor Front,' 'American Politics.' . . .

"Many newspapers now have 'feature pages,' such as that which the Chicago Sun carries each day, on which you will find the type of material you are likely to see in the popular weekly and monthly publications. . . .

"In the postwar years, more and more of these magazine features will become a part of your daily newspaper. . . .

"Originally intended purely as a means of disseminating news, a newspaper has grown 'way beyond that. It not only gives you the news and explains it, but most wide-awake newspapers now give you various opinions about the developments, the causes and reasons for it, and its possible effect. . . ."

We rubbed our eyes when we read Mr. Dimitman's speech. . . . More foreign and cable news . . . also stories about economics, plays and music, in foreign countries . . . more explanatory material . . . a daily news digest on Page One or inside . . .

We rubbed our eyes because Mr. Dimitman may be describing the newspaper of the future, but he is also describing The Christian Science Monitor of today. It's a very good description, on the whole. The references to the daily news digest are especially apt. Our "World's Day" even includes the sort of sub-classifications he proposes.

And, of course, the stock in trade of this newspaper for many years has been articles which are explanatory and interpretative, or magazine-type material. We have even been encyclopedic at times, although we try to avoid that impression.

So we will agree, with whatever violation to our modesty, that according to these standards, The Christian Science Monitor is tomorrow's newspaper today.

But what kind of newspaper will The Christian Science Monitor be tomorrow? There, without resorting to any crystal-ball hallucinations, we can chart several developing trends:

First, it will tell more and more the inwardness and oneness of events in this world, proving to readers that the world is their country.

Second, it will reach its readers, no matter how far away, much more swiftly than ever before.

Third, it will integrate its news and meanings into clear-cut departments.

Fourth, it will display great improvements in typography, art, and display.

Fifth, it will place reader-interest foremost, recognizing that no printed matter has any value or validity until it is read.

Sixth, it must demonstrate constantly enlarging spiritual insight, which will thereby carry out the injunction of its founder, Mary Baker Eddy: "To injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

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